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# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

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## Editorial.

### LARGE FLOCKS OF POULTRY.

Although we have in past numbers devoted considerable space in our columns to a consideration of the importance and merits of poultry husbandry, the subject is by no means exhausted, and much remains to be said concerning this most interesting and valuable branch of rural labor. The question is often asked us, will poultry keeping on a large scale pay, and if so, on what conditions.

We have always expressed our conviction that with proper management a large number of fowls will prove proportionately as profitable as a small number. No one questions the fact that twenty fowls in one flock pay well, the average earnings of each hen being about one dollar annually, but large numbers do not seem generally to pay nearly so well.

Now we have from time to time given the experiences of poulterers, in which individuals have succeeded in keeping on small tracts of land flocks of two or three hundred fowls, and have by careful management made them pay. But such cases are rare and by no means make a rule.

We have our ideas of what we consider to be a practicable plan for the management of large numbers of fowls, and a similar method of management has lately proved most successful.

In the first place, at least an acre of land should be given to every two hundred fowls; it is not essential that such land should be valuable or even arable, but it is necessary that that area should be devoted to the stated number of fowls. Wild rocky land, covered more or less with scrub growth and bushes, is as good as any.

With a flock of one thousand fowls six acres are requisite; this area should be fenced in with boards, or pickets—refuse stock will do as well as any—and houses erected, each large enough to accommodate one hundred fowls for roosting, shelter from storms, and laying. It is not essential that these houses should be expensive structures, but they should face the south, and the fronts should be partially or entirely glazed. The glazing should be by sashes, which may be opened easily by hinges above, and may be left open through the summer to permit a free circulation of air. The care of these houses should be entrusted to a reliable person, as on their proper management the success of the poultry largely depends. We have in recent issues given full suggestions in relation to the care of henneries, and will not here dwell upon this topic.

In addition to the poultry houses, there should be provided numbers of low sheds—mere lean-to sheds are enough—beneath which the fowls may take shelter from the heat of the sun and from storms.

Care should be taken to prevent the ingress of vermin, skunks, weasels, etc., to the grounds, and one or more good dogs should be confined within the enclosure, care being taken to secure dogs which will not trouble the fowls, but which are good watch dogs and vigilant. An abundance of pure water is also absolutely necessary, and unless a brook runs through, or a pond is located on the land, water should be brought by a ram or pumped by a windmill from a well. Fowls drink a great quantity of water, and it should be of as pure quality as can be obtained. The preparation of the grounds and building of the houses and sheds having been completed, the stock may be procured.

For all practical purposes the common dunghill fowl is as good as any, as we have proved completely to our satisfaction. In selecting a stock take hens from one to two years old, bright eyed, red combed, clean legged fowls, as large and well formed as can be obtained. There is no need of a crower with the large flocks, the breeders being selected and kept separate from the others; for laying purposes hens do better away from a cock than with one, and if a number of the male birds are kept together, the fights and troubles will be incessant.

The care of the poultry is not great after they are placed in the park. We have given full suggestions in relation to diet and attention in recent numbers of the *Ploughman*. The fowls selected for breeding purposes should be kept in flocks of twenty in yards separate from the others, and each of these small flocks should have a male bird. These hens should be the very best to be obtained, strong, well formed, and hardy, and the cock should be two years old, healthy, strong, and courageous. We believe that a Brahma cock such as we have described, crossed with the dunghill fowls, would get better and more marketable chickens than would any other breed. This however is for the poulterer to decide.

The management of setting fowls, and the care of chickens we have also treated of quite recently.

With a large flock kept properly on such a tract as we have described, there is no question as to its profit.

The poulterer embarking in an enterprise of this kind should keep in view:

1st. That the cheapest and most accessible land is the most desirable, always provided that a near and sure market is at command.

2d. That the utmost economy consistent with the safety, comfort, and health of the poultry,—should be exercised in the erection of the buildings and fences.

3d. That an abundance of pure water is accessible or attainable.

4th. That fowls over three years old are not profitable, and a stock should be thoroughly renewed every two years.

5th. That only the largest, hardiest, and best fowls should be used as breeders.

6th. That a careful supervision of the flock is necessary, and that it enjoys the most perfect health, and greatest comfort in summer and winter.

7th. That unless he thoroughly understands the management of poultry, it is essential that he secure at once a competent man as foreman.

## "AMERICAN WEEDS."

NUMBER IV.

BY J. A. ALLEN.

**Caryophyllaceæ** (*Pink Family*).

The pink family embraces not only the pinks of the gardens, but also the Chickweeds, the Catchflys and the Spurreys. Numerous species of the family are cultivated for their flowers, not a few of which spring up spontaneously about houses and in cultivated grounds. Only half a dozen are so numerous and troublesome as to be regarded as weeds, nearly all of which are naturalized from Europe. The most obnoxious of these is probably the well known Corn Cockle (*Agrostemma Githago L.*) which is more or less frequent in grain fields. In the wheat fields of various sections of the west it grows in such abundance that its large black seeds—which are too large to be readily separated from the grain—are quite injurious to the appearance of the flower. From the difficulty of screening its seeds from the grain it is almost impossible to eradicate it from the fields, which become stocked with it in sowing the wheat. Its large purple flowers are a poor recompense for its noxious qualities.

The common Soapwort or Bouncing Bet (*Saponaria officinalis L.*) has become common in our lanes and roadsides. The plant is, by some, considered a pleasing flower, and it was formerly held in some respect as a remedy for diseases of the skin. It is a coarse herb, which spreads from perennial roots, and is hence difficult to eradicate, it maintaining its hold even in densely awarded places. It grows in close masses, and where undisturbed usually almost exclusively occupies the ground. Though preferring apparently a moist, rich soil, it will grow even in the poorest. Its presence in bunches about buildings and along roadsides gives a slovenly appearance to the surroundings.

The common Chickweed (*Stellaria media Smith*) is perhaps the most widely diffused, occurring, it is said, in almost all parts of the world. Though abundant in and about cultivated lands, especially about house yards and gardens, it rarely proves very troublesome; occasionally in damp rich soils it occupies the ground to the exclusion of everything else. It is a low, profusely branching little herb, which blossoms and matures its seeds at almost all seasons of the year. It is one of the earliest of the spring flowers, and often in warm or sheltered places, when the snow has melted away, its delicate star shaped blossoms are not unwelcome reminders of summer days.

The two species of Mouse Ear Chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum L.* and *C. viscaum L.*) are abundant species about the borders of fields and in pastures, as is also the Indian Chickweed or Carpetweed (*Mollugo verticillata L.*) which is common in similar situations. From their low spreading form they all merit the name of "carpetweeds," and, notwithstanding their commonness, with ordinary care on the part of the farmer for his crops they rarely become obnoxious. All the species of the family above mentioned, except the last, are adventitious species from the Old World.

Closely allied in some respects to the Chickweeds are

**The Purslanes** (*Portulaceæ*).

Four species of this family are indigenous in the northern States. One of these is the Spring Beauty or Clatonia (*C. Virginica L.*) a well known and justly admired early spring flower which grows in open moist woods. The common Portulaca of the gardens represents this family among our cultivated flowers, and a closely allied species—the common Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea L.*)—is one of our most troublesome weeds. Its thick, fleshy, prostrate stems give it great tenacity of life. To remove its roots from the ground, as the gardener finds to his sorrow, is not sufficient to kill it, although the process be daily repeated, especially if the weather be moist. When placed with its roots uppermost, it will usually ripen its seeds, even in the dryest weather. It is hence better to remove it altogether from the field, and as it is well relished by pigs and cattle, its value as food for these animals will partially repay the trouble of gathering and carting it. In moist, rich grounds, it is especially troublesome, and growing rapidly, it soon, if neglected, chokes out the more delicate plants the gardener is solicitous to preserve. Like our other most noxious species, it is a plant naturalized from the Old World.

The common Portulacas of the flower gardens are similarly tenacious of life, and whenever allowed to escape from cultivation may also become troublesome weeds.

**The Mallow Family** (*Malvaceæ*).

To which belong the Cotton plant (*Gossypium herbaceum L.*) the various Hollyhocks and the Mallows that are cultivated for their flowers, presents us with no species that are very troublesome as weeds. Most of the species possess mucilaginous properties, and some of the few exotic species that have become naturalized with us, may have been introduced as medicinal plants.

One kind of Hollyhock, (*Althæa officinalis L.*) called sometimes the "Marsh Mallow," a native of Europe, is not only seen in cultivation but growing spontaneously, especially along the sea coast of southern New England. The Running Mallow (*Malva rotundifolia L.*) likewise a naturalized foreigner, is frequently seen in yards and gardens, but does not prove as yet to be a very difficult plant to hold in check. The peculiarly depressed fruit of this species is known among children as "cheeses," to whom the plant is always well known.

The Indian Mallow (*Abutilon Africanus Gærtn*), said to be a native of Asia, is a troublesome intruder, frequent in cornfields and other cultivated grounds. It forms a coarse branching weed, growing to the height of three to six feet, and when abundant is quite a pest. It delights in rich soil, and on the cultivated prairie lands attains a great size. It should be carefully removed before it matures its seeds, by means of which it spreads rapidly.

Passing the three small families of the Lindens, the Camellias, and the Flaxes, we reach the Wood Sorrel (*Oxalidaceæ*) and Geranium families (*Geraniaceæ*). Of the former we have but three native species, two of which are believed to be also common to Europe. One only, the Yellow Wood Sorrel, (*Oxalis stricta L.*) can be considered as a weed, and this is never a very obnoxious one. It is more or less common in nearly all situations, especially about fences, in pastures and degenerate mowing lands. Being a delicate plant it is never difficult to eradicate. Of the latter group, the Geraniums, none are really weeds, but a single species, the Wild Cranesbill (*Geranium maculatum L.*) is sufficiently numerous in our fields and open woods to merit mention. It is never intrusive, but in newish or wild lands it is frequently abundant, where its rather large size, and large light purple flowers render it a somewhat prominent species. Its medicinal properties render it well known.

The small flowered Cranesbill (*G. pusillum L.*) a species naturalized from Europe, is said to be common in "waste places in New York and Massachusetts." The Storksbill (*Erodium cicutarium L'Her.*) another adventitious species from Europe, occurs in but a few localities in the eastern States, but in the Pacific States, where it is called Pinweed, it is said to have taken complete possession of large tracts. Hence great care should be taken to eradicate it wherever it has appeared.

Passing over the Balsams or Jewel Weeds, the Rue and Limnanthes families, we arrive at the Sumachs (*Anacardiaceæ*). Although these latter plants, from being shrubs, hardly come within the scope of the present series of papers, their intrusive and obnoxious habits will warrant a brief allusion to them. Six species of the family are found in the northern States. Two of them are actively poisonous to many persons, and should be everywhere eradicated. One is the so-called Poison Sumach or Poison Elder (*Rhus venenata D C.*) but it is rarely found outside of swamps or other moist situations. The other is the well known Poison Ivy (*R. Toxicodendron L.*) which climbs by rootlets over rocks and walls or ascends trees. It also often grows thickly on banks, hillsides and in edges of fields, as a low woody plant, one to two or three feet in length.

Three species of the Sumach proper grow about hedges, roadsides, and in neglected fields. They spread rapidly from the long roots, sending up suckers, especially the so-called Dwarf Sumach, (*Rhus copallina L.*) and often convert large areas of neglected lands into dense sumach thickets. In rocky lands they are difficult to remove, and are everywhere unwelcome intruders. The Staghorn Sumach, (*R. typhina L.*) however, is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental shrub, for its velvety pubescent, bright purple fruit; but it should be watched with care to guard against its undue spreading by suckers from the roots.

The several small families of the Vine (*Vitaceæ*), the Staff-tree (*Celastraceæ*), the Soapberry (*Sapindaceæ*), the Maple (*Aceraceæ*), etc., fortunately add no species to our list of the weeds, properly so called.

Neither can any of the dozen or more species of the Milkwort family (*Polygalaceæ*) indigenous in the northern States, be regarded as very detrimental to the farmer. This group embraces the well known Seneca Snakeroot (*Polygalá Senega L.*), and the Fringed Polegala (*P. pancifolia*) or Flowering Wintergreen,—the latter one of the most beautiful and interesting of our early spring flowers. The most common species in the fields of New England is the *P. sanguinea*, which grows in great abundance in stubble fields, flowering from July to September. It is a low branching plant, with oblong, linear alternate scattered leaves and thick short spikes of reddish purple flowers. Its height is from six to ten inches. It often grows very thickly, so as nearly to cover the ground, but coming up late in the season, in rye, wheat and oat fields, it rarely proves injurious.

The *Polygala verticillates L.* also grows in similar situations, and is occasionally equally abundant. It has small inconspicuous greenish-white flowers, with four or five stem leaves arranged in a whirl, and those of the branches scattered. The stem is much branched, but grows only to about the size of the preceding. Several other species of this genus are more or less common, particularly at the West, but none of them can be regarded as really pernicious.

## SALTING DAIRY COWS.

Dairy cows should have daily access to salt, and it should be placed where they can get at it whenever their appetites crave for it. The most convenient plan is to place the salt in troughs in the shed, or in the open yard. Cattle soon regulate their appetites, taking no more than they naturally require, when they are allowed to have free access to salt. It is the practice with some farmers to only salt their stock at intervals of a week or more, and when they do it they throw the salt out in the field indiscriminately; this practice of salting is injurious to the cows, for the reason that they are very often liable to overfeed themselves with it, causing scouring and a general derangement of health. Then, again, the stronger animals will get the larger share, and thus become injured by overfeeding, while the weaker animals are debarred from getting what they really need. For milch cows salt is almost a necessity; it adds to their flow of milk, and is also an important element in the blood. Experience has proved that cows in milk require salt, and that they should at all times have free access to it. There is a greater necessity for the use of salt in the spring than at any other season of the year, for it is at this time that the feed is in a measure deficient in saline matter, and does not furnish sufficient for a large quantity of milk. It has been found from experience that it is chiefly from this cause that cows require much less salt in winter than in the summer season.—*Rural American.*

## NOTES ON SOME OF THE BIRDS FOUND BREEDING IN LABRADOR.

BY WM. COUPER.

[A few weeks since we presented a few sketches of the breeding habits of some of the birds of Wisconsin, written by an esteemed correspondent. All the birds described, it will be remembered, were also species that are found in New England. In the present articles by Mr. Couper, will be found accounts of the breeding habits of other species, which mostly pass through New England in their migrations, but do not breed in our limits. It is our intention from time to time, to furnish our readers with ornithological notes from different sections, and we have no doubt that they will prove valuable to all who are interested in the fascinating study of nature.]

Audubon found the *Pigeon Hawk* breeding in Labrador in July, and the eggs were at that time nearly hatched. In the month of June, I shot this species behind Little Watchaheshoo, but did not find its nest. The inhabitants inform me that the above named naturalist is correct—that it breeds in woods near the coast.

The *Red-tailed Hawk* breeds in the mountain region of Labrador. At the end of July, a nest was found by Sir Greville Smyth, behind Mingan. It contained two young birds fully fledged. They were captured and brought to England.

The *Fish Hawk* was frequently noticed fishing for Sea Trout at the mouth of the Natashquan river, during rising tides. I did not find a nest, although the inhabitants informed me that they often notice them in the interior. I was prevented from visiting the inland woods. A fire was destroying them at the time.

The *Black-poll Warbler* occurs very common on the coast. Day after day I kept continual search for the nest of this species during the month of June. On the 18th of the latter month, I found the first and only nest obtained. It was in a small fir tree on the left bank of the Natashquan river, about a mile from its mouth. The nest was well hidden, and placed about four feet from the ground. On my approach to its locality, the male uttered peculiar scolding notes, different from those which I have heard from it during the early part of June. After a few minutes search I found the nest; the female was sitting on four eggs. After I shot the female and discharged the contents of the eggs, I proceeded to my shanty well pleased with my discovery.

The *Yellow Warbler* breeds commonly in Labrador. The material used in the construction of its nest is generally composed of such articles as are found in the vicinity of the habitations of man. One of the nests found at Natashquan was commenced on the 17th of June, and finished on the 25th. The first egg was laid on the following day.

The *Fox-colored Sparrow*. The male of this species is decidedly the sweetest songster amongst the Sparrow family. I heard it for the first time at Natashquan, on the evening of the 13th of June. The notes are quick, given with great strength and sweetness. The male is very much attached to the neighborhood of the nest. I found a nest of this species on the 14th of June. It was finished and ready for eggs. The first egg was laid on the 16th. On the 21st there being only three in the nest, I shot the female, and took possession of the nest and its contents. It was in a small fir tree, about two and a half feet from the ground. Audubon's description of the eggs of this species is not correct. In size the egg of the Fox-colored Sparrow is larger than other northern species, and in color densely sprinkled with ferrugineous, and at the large end marked with a streak of darker color. It can be easily recognized apart from that of any species found breeding in the north.

*White Ptarmigan*. A nest of this species was found by a boy at Kegashka in June last. I found them blown at each end, and strung up against the wall as an ornament.

*Canada Goose*. It is very difficult to obtain the eggs of this goose. They invariably select an island in woodland lakes. The only mode of approaching the nest is with a raft which must be made on the margin of the lake. With the aid of a long pole any of the islands may be visited. A great many of these birds with their eggs and young were destroyed by the fire, which raged in the forests during my stay on the coast.

The *Black Duck* breeds commonly on the margins of lakes and rivers in Labrador. The nest is similar to that of the Mallard, and the number of eggs from four to five. I have been told that some nests have been found containing as many as eight.

The *Iceland Golden Eye*. This duck breeds in Labrador and the northern portions of Lower Canada. It always selects a tree—one that is in a semi-decayed state, having a hole sufficiently large on the top or side to admit of the entrance of the bird. When about to build, which is generally at the beginning or middle of June, it flies with great swiftness about the margin of woodland rivers, and sometimes over the forests to some distance from water, in search of a nesting tree. When a tree is found suitable, the female carries to it numerous branches of the Labrador tea or some such substance, in sufficient quantity to form a foundation to its nest. Over this is placed down, which she plucks from her breast. When the eggs are hatched, the young are carried to the mate, and remain under the protection of the parents until they are strong enough to shift for themselves. While the female sits on its eggs, the male is extremely wild—flying with great swiftness, making a circuit of a mile around the nesting tree. If it sees an intruder on its round, it utters a hoarse scolding quack, and approaches close to the object of its fears. The number of eggs is five.

The *Eider Duck*. This species breeds very abundant from Mingan round to the northern coast of Labrador. How extraordinary that this species exists! Considering that almost all the eggs which are laid on their favorite islands from the latter end of May to the middle of June are taken away by the white settlers. Besides, Indians on their way to the Mingan Mission, visit every island and rob the nests of both eggs and down. The mountain savages will not scruple to eat Eider Duck's eggs when they are in a considerably advanced state of incubation. Vessels from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which might be at more legitimate employment, visit the Eider Duck islands during the month of June—these schooners load with eggs, which are carried away and sold to pastry cooks of the large maritime cities. The nest of the Eider Duck is generally in a cavity of the rock, or where there is some vegetable soil and grass growing to hide it. The number of eggs varies from four to five. If the nest is the first of the season, the eggs will be found covered with Eider down of great softness, but if this is the second nest, the quality is poor, and the number of eggs generally not more than two or three. When freshly laid the eggs are good eating. The inhabitants generally procure their supply early in May. They preserve them for fall and winter use, in barrels of lime water, or water mixed with alkali made from ashes.

The *Great Black-backed Gull* occurs first below Esquimaux Point, and it builds on almost every rock along the coast. It makes a very poor nest, selecting old decayed bushes and grass from the neighborhood of the island. The number of eggs is generally two or three. They are eaten by the Indians and white settlers on the coast. This Gull is called the English Gull by the people of Labrador.

The *Herring Gull* is one of the most common marine birds found breeding on the coast of Labrador. The nest of this species can be determined from its neat structure. It is generally composed of marine weeds and grass. They inhabit the same rock, and are frequently seen standing side by side with the former species. The eggs are collected early in May by the inhabitants. They lay from two to three eggs when the nest is finished in May; but if it is robbed, the female sometimes deposits either one or two additional eggs. Late in the season, I frequently noticed nests of this species with only a single egg.

The *Arctic Tern* breeds very abundantly on the rocks of Labrador. It begins to lay about the 1st of July, and the species continues to deposit eggs up to the 15th. The nest is made in a small cavity on the grassy tops of rocks, no addition being made to it by the parent bird. Each nest contains three eggs, but like the Gulls, if the nest is robbed, it will deposit another egg and raise its solitary bird. On the 15th of July, I picked up a female which lay dead near its nest. When skinning it I found a well marked, perfect egg in the oviduct. I am told that dead females are frequently noticed on the rocks during the breeding season, and that they die from this cause. I found no other species of Tern breeding on the same rock with the Arctic Tern. The Caspian Tern was the only other species noticed by me while on the southwest coast of Labrador.

*Razor-bill Auk*. In Labrador this species deposits its eggs about the 3d of June. It does not make a nest but selects a covered fissure in a rock, and it is only in rocks which are greatly fissured that these birds are found abundantly. On the 8th of June, I found two females of this species dead near their eggs in a fissure of a rock in Watchsheshoo harbor. The boatmen informed me that the birds were killed by weasels. When I examined them I found a small wound on each behind the ear.

The *Arctic Puffin*. For breeding purposes, this species selects rocks covered with vegetable soil. One Puffin rock stands in the sea west of Mingan, and another east of Esquimaux Point. It burrows a hole in the earth on the top of these rocks, in which it deposits a single egg. These islands are visited by Indians in May, and all the eggs found are taken away for food.

The *Murre* breeds commonly on all the high rocks east of Natashquan. No nest is made—the egg is deposited on the bare rock, and numbers are laid side by side. The sun heats the rock advancing incubation. The bird only rests on its egg at night.

## SINGING AT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The Berkshire County Agricultural Society, located at Pittsfield, Mass., and one of the oldest established organizations of the kind in New England, proposes, at its annual gathering next October, to introduce a new and novel musical exercise into its proceedings, which is no less than Congregational Song. It has in furtherance of this object secured the services of the well known and veteran chorister, Geo. R. Rockwell, Esq., of Lanesborough, who has already commenced the assemblage of its members in Pittsfield and neighboring towns, for preparatory training for the occasion. While a brass band will do the music for the fair grounds, an immense throng of farmers, mechanics and citizens from the rich valleys and rugged hills of Western Massachusetts will unite their voices as one in singing praises to God for the bounties which he has caused the earth to yield to the sickle and the garner, within a Hall provided for their exhibition.

We know this plan will culminate in a pleasing success which will cause its permanent adoption by this Society, and its wide imitation by others to whose knowledge it will come. In appropriateness it is peculiarly happy. The song of the husbandman cannot fail to have a peculiar charm and solemnity, as he thanks the Great Giver for the rain and the sunshine, which has matured cereal, vegetable, fruit and flesh for the sustenance of not only himself, but the millions dependent on the soil for food. It is safe to anticipate the subject of the last grand hymn that will make the echoes ring beneath the roof of that Agricultural Hall, for it will surely be

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow;
Praise him all creatures here below;
Praise him above ye heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

—*The Singing People.*

## HANDLING GRAIN.

As soon as grain in the stook will do to go into the stack, it should not be neglected an hour, for many bushels are destroyed by birds, and is subject to heavy rains and rains, and, if not destroyed, is very much damaged. Never adopt the slip shod habit of leaving your grain in the stock until you can thresh it out, unless the thresher can be at hand the very right time, which is but seldom the case. The stacking of grain and hay is a very important consideration in farming; a number of stacks on the farm generally foreshadow the calibre of the owner by the manner in which they are built. A crooked, ill. shaped, irregular stack is very often seen in the west as well as in the east—leaning, as if to form an affinity with some kindred neighbor, or becoming tired, desires a support of rail or crotch. A good farmer can generally stack or rick well; if he cannot do it himself, he will have some one who can.—*Rural World.*

## Farmers' Omnibus.

— Tobacco stems put in hen's nests are good to keep them free of vermin.

— A Knox county, Ohio correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* speaks in high terms of the hardiness, earliness and other desirable qualities of the Early Bouton wheat, which has been tested in his vicinity for three years.

— The Germantown *Telegraph* recommends the growing of chestnuts on soil where but little else will grow, as a means of profit both in fruit and wood. It says the chestnut is rapid in its growth and will, in from eight to ten years, begin to bear a crop of nuts.

— In Michigan the production of plaster in 1869 amounted to 90,000 tons; amount of capital invested, $650,000. The aggregate value of the plaster manufactured from its beginning in 1840 up to the present, is $1,298,075. The business is rapidly increasing. The land now compriaing the works amount to 3,727 acres.

— The New England *Homestead* says that the market gardeners in the neighborhood of Springfield are sorrowing over the failure of their onion crop, caused by the onion maggot.

— William Torr, of Aylesby, Lincolnshire, England, recently received for fourteen heifers and calves from his herd of Shorthorn cattle, 2,000 guineas, which in gold, is equivalent to $10,164.

— A man in Newark, Ohio, has a large native cow, which gives daily large quantities of milk. One day last month, she gave sixty-five pounds—twenty-six in the morning, twenty-two at noon, and seventeen at night.

— A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, formerly of England, thinks that cheap labor alone cannot explain the large profits of English farmers, and says they can only be accounted for by the great amount of live stock kept and fed, thus producing a great quantity of plant food, and producing in turn heavy crops.

— A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:—"If any of your readers are troubled with lice on cattle, tell them to try brine. It is the easiest and surest remedy that I ever used. My hogs I found covered with ticks this summer, something I never heard of before. Salt water twice applied cleared them.

— An Ohio hog grower says that the following treatment will make the biggest hog out of a pen in twelve months:—Take two parts of barley, two of corn, and one of oats. Grind them together, then cook and feed cold. He says it is the cheapest food, and that any pig of good improved breed can be made in this manner to gain a pound a day until a year old.

— Judge Graves, of Herkimer, N. Y., stated before the Little Falls, N. Y., Farmers' Club, that he soiled a horse from early in July until the grass ceased to grow in the Fall, from one-eighth of an acre of land. The land was in good condition, and was seeded to orchard grass. Each morning while the dew was on he cut enough to last until the next morning. Besides the grass, he fed but one peck of oats a day.

— Charles Carlisle, of Woodstock, Vt., writes to the New York Farmers' Club that he experimented last year with ashes on corn, to which he applied a shovelful of rotten manure in the hill. Fifty hills were left without the ashes; a handful being put with the manure on the other part of the field. He weighed the product on the fifty hills unashed, and a corresponding number of hills with the ashes. The grain on the part ashed was estimated to be equal to a bushel of corn for each bushel of ashes used. He asks, is it not possible that the corn is benefitted by the mixing, if we cover with the mellow soil to receive the liberated ammonia?

— Hens that have a wide range to gather insects will lay well, whatever their food fed to them may be, as oats, corn, barley, or buckwheat. It is not well to feed so highly on corn, as to make the fowls very fat, because hens may become too fat to lay well. Boiled potatoes may be fed to hens once a day to advantage. But fowls kept by farmers, having access to a barn, require but little feeding.

## CABBAGES AS FEED FOR MILCH COWS.

I have had a little experience in this line, and am highly pleased with the result. They come into feeding for milch cows after corn fodder has been killed by frost, and at a season of scarcity of other green food; their value as a milk producing feed I think stands fully equal to any other green food I have ever fed; and the product that can be grown upon an acre is very large. Probably the most difficult part is the storage for winter use. To get the most benefit with the least labor in storing and feeding, is the object (or should be) of those who raise any crop for green food for stock; hence it will be necessary to have some conveniences for storing and feeding the crop after it is grown. For myself, I think the feeding should begin as soon as green corn fodder is injured by the frost; that is usually the last of September or first of October; the milch cows are then carried on with a good flow of milk, which is much better than to let them fall away, and then try to bring them back by high feeding. I find that in changing feed we should begin moderately, and increase as the animals get used to the feed, to the full amount desired to be fed; then keep on steadily with that till another change is desirable, or of necessity must be made. Variety is of great benefit for all farm stock, and changes are often of great benefit to neat stock, more so than at first appears. The feeding of cabbages in connection with hay and meal, as proposed by a subscriber, will be found very beneficial; at least such has been my experience for the past two years with them.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

## CELERY.

Many persons become so much affected with nervousness, that the least annoyance greatly agitates them, and when they stretch out their hands they shake like aspen leaves on windy days. By a daily, moderate use of the blanched stalks of celery as a salad, they may become as strong and steady in limbs as other persons. Every one engaged in labor weakening to the nerves, or afflicted with palpitation of the heart, should use celery daily in season, and onions in its stead, when not in season.—*Educational Gazette.*

☞ One California sheep ranch includes 200,000 acres.

☞ The black tongue is among the cattle of Dearborn county, Ind.

## SCALE OF POINTS

OF EXCELLENCE TO BE OBSERVED IN A

### SHORTHORN COW.

[As established by the New York State Agricultural Society, 1853.]

| | |
|---|---|
| *Pedigree*—Should show unbroken descent on both sides, from known animals driven from English herds, as found in the English, or American Herd Books, *and without this an animal cannot compete in this class.* | |
| *Head*—Small, lean, and bony, tapering to the muzzle | 3 |
| *Face*—Somewhat long, the fleshy portion of the nose of a light, delicate color | 2 |
| *Eye*—Prominent, bright, and clear; prominent, from an accumulation of adipose substance in the socket, indicating a tendency to lay on fat; "bright," as an evidence of good disposition; "clear," as guaranty of good health | 2 |
| *Horns and Ear*—The horns should be light in substance, waxy in color, and symmetrically set on the head. The ear should be large, thin, and with considerable action | 1 |
| *Neck*—Rather short than long, tapering to the head; clean in the throat, and full at its base, thus covering and filling out the points of the shoulders | 2 |
| *Chest*—Broad from point to point of the shoulders, deep from the anterior dorsal vertebra to the floor of the sternum, and both round and full just back of the elbows, or, in other words, "thick through the heart" | 14 |
| *Brisket*—Deep and projecting, indicating a disposition to lay on fat, | 1 |
| *Shoulder*—Where weight, as in the Shorthorn, is an object, should be somewhat upright and of a good width at the points, with the blade bone just sufficiently curved to blend its upper portion smoothly with the crops | 4 |
| *Crops*—Must be full, and level with the shoulders and back | 8 |
| *Back, Loin, and Hips*—Should be broad and wide, forming a straight and even line from the neck to the setting on of the tail, the hips or hucks round and well covered | 8 |
| *Rumps*—Laid up high, with plenty of flesh on their extremeties | 5 |
| *Pelvis*—Should be large, indicated by the width of the hips (as already mentioned) and the breadth of the twist | 2 |
| *The Twist*—Should be so well filled out in its "seam" as to form an even and wide plain between the thighs | 3 |
| *The Quarters*—Long, straight, and well developed downward | 5 |
| *The Carcase*—Round; the ribs nearly circular, and extending well back | 4 |
| *The Flanks*—Deep, wide, and full in proportion to condition | 3 |
| *The Leg*—Short, straight, and standing square with the body | 2 |
| *The Plates*—Of the belly strong, and thus preserving nearly a straight under line | 3 |
| *The Udder*—Should be pliable, and thin in its texture, reaching well forward, roomy behind, teats well apart, and of convenient size | 3 |
| *The Tail*—Flat and broad at its root, but fine in its cord, and placed *high up*, and on a level with the rumps | 2 |
| *The Coat*—Should be thick, short, and mosay, with longer hair in winter; fine, soft, and glossy in summer | 3 |
| *The Carriage*—Of an animal gives style and beauty; the walk should be square, the step quick, and the head up | 2 |
| *Quality*—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of the animal depends; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good degree, the grazier's, and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but, if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft and flexible feel; and, when beneath the outspread hand, it should move easily with it, and under it, as if resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance, which, however, becomes firmer as the animal "ripens." A thin, papery skin is objectionable, especially in a cold climate | 15 |
| | 100 |

### Points of the Devon Bull.

The points desirable in the female are generally so in the male; but must, of course, be attended with that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong, vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in females of his get. The head of the bull may be proportionally shorter, the frontal bone broader than those of cows, and the occipital bone flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horn; and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, if its upward form, its quality and color, be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin attached to and depending from the under jaw, to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, *provided* it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clean, and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and *muscular*; for it is an indication of strength, power, and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loin long and broad, the genital organs large, and the whole muscular system wide, and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

## POINTS OF EXCELLENCE

IN THE

### AYRSHIRE COW.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Head*—As in the other breeds, small; the face long and narrow; the muzzle and nose variable in color | 4 |
| *Eye*—Placid, and not strikingly large | 2 |
| *Ear*—Of full size, and of an orange color within | 4 |
| *Horns*—Small, tapering, with an outward and upward turn, and set on wide apart; the face somewhat dishing | 2 |
| *Neck*—Of medium length, clean in the throat, very light throughout, and tapering to the head | 4 |
| *Shoulders*—Lying snugly to the body, thin at their tops, small at their points, not long in the blade, nor loaded with muscle | 6 |
| *Chest*—Must retain sufficient width and roundness to insure constitution. The lightness of the fore-quarter, and the "wedge shape" of the animal, from the hind quarter forward, arising more from a small, flat, and thin shoulder than from any undue narrowness of the chest | 12 |
| *Crops*—Easily blend in with so thin a shoulder, and prevent all hollowness behind | 4 |
| *Brisket*—Not overloading the fore end, but light | 4 |
| *Back*—Should be straight, and the loin wide, the hips rather high and well spread | 8 |
| *Pelvis*—Roomy, causing a good breadth at what is termed the "thurl" or "round bone," and between the points of the rumps | 4 |
| *Quarters*—Long, tolerably muscular, and full in their upper portion, but moulding into the thighs below, which should have a degree of flatness, affording thus more space for a full udder. The flank well let down, but not heavy | 6 |
| *Ribs*—Behind springing out *very* round and full, affording space for a large udder, which by Ayrshire breeders is considered very essential to secure the milking property; the whole carcass thus acquiring increased volume toward its posterior portion | 8 |
| *Rumps*—Nearly level with the back, projecting but little | 4 |
| *Tail*—Thin in its cord, of full length, light in its hair, and set somewhat further into its back than would be admissible in some other breeds | 1 |
| *Legs*—Delicate and fine in the bone, inclining to be short, and well knit together at the points | 3 |
| *Udder*—In this breed is of more especial importance, as the Ayrshires have been bred almost exclusively with reference to their milking properties. The great feature of the udder should be capacity, without being flabby. It should be carried squarely and broadly forward, and show itself largely behind. As it rises upward, it should not mingle too immediately with the muscle of the thighs, but continue to preserve its own *peculiar* texture of skin,—thin, delicate, and ample in its folds. The teats should stand wide apart, and be lengthy, but not large and coarse | 12 |
| *Hair*—Soft and thick, in the phraseology of the country, woolly | 4 |
| *Color*—Varies; a dark red, a rich brown, a liver color, or mahogany, running into almost a black; those very much broken and spotty at the edges on a white ground are the favorite colors at the present time. The light yellow is, however, a color sometimes found on good cows; but those pale colors are objected to from an impression that such belong to animals of less constitution | |
| *Carriage*—Should be light, active, and ever gay; this latter appearance is much promoted by the upward turn of the horn | 1 |
| *Quality on Handling*—Will show the skin to be of medium thickness only, moving freely under the hand, and evincing a readiness in the animal to take on flesh when a drain on the constitution is no longer made by the milk pail | 6 |
| | 100 |

### Points of the Ayrshire Bull.

The points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must of course be attended with that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong and vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in a female of his get.

In contradistinction to the cows, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occipital flat and st

*muzzle fine, and encircled with white*; horns polished, a little crumpled, tipped with black; ears small, of an orange color within . 8

*Back*—Straight from the withers to the setting of the tail; chest deep, and nearly on a line with the belly . . . . 4

*Hide*—Thin, movable, but not too loose; well covered with soft hair of good color . 2

*Barrel*—Round and deep, well ribbed home (having but little space between the ribs and hips;) tail fine, hanging two inches below the hocks . . . . 4

*Legs*—Fore legs straight and fine; thighs full and long, close together when viewed from behind; hind legs short, and bones rather fine, hocks small, hind legs not to cross in walking . . . . 2

*Udder*—Full, well up behind; teats large and squarely placed, being wide apart, with veins large and swelling . . . 4

*Growth* . . . . . 1

*General Appearance* . . . . 2

Perfection for cows and heifers 31

**Points of Jersey Bull.**

The points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must, of course, be attended by that muscular character which is inseparable from a strong and vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the females of his get.

In contradistinction to the cows, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occipital flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horn; and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, if its upward form, its quality and color, be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin attached to and depending from the under jaw to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, *provided* it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet clean and free from dewlap. The upper portion of the neck should be full and muscular; for it is an indication of strength, power, and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the ribs long and broad, the genital organs large, and the whole muscular system wide, and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1870.

## NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

☞ *The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the New England Agricultural Society will be held in the city of Manchester, in the State of New Hampshire, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth,* 1870.

### "SCALE OF POINTS."

In order that every member of the New England Agricultural Society may be correctly informed in regard to the "Scale of Points" to be observed at the approaching Fair, at Manchester, N. H., we forward to each and every one a copy of this week's *Ploughman* containing the requisite information.

### THE SPIRIT IN MANCHESTER.

We have recently had the pleasure of riding all about this truly live American city in company with Col. Riddle, and by his courtesy, and are satisfied from what we saw and heard that the Fair has been located this year in precisely the right place. The entire population is enthusiastic over the event of next month, and all work harmoniously and energetically for its success. No city of the same population—25,000—can show more progressive features. The Mayor has issued his proclamation calling on the citizens in a body to throw open their houses to hospitality during the Fair, that New England and the outside world may know of what fibre her social heart is made. The Manchester House, kept so superbly by its proprietor, William Shepherd, Esq., has a reputation far exceeding its dimensions; if it were ten times as large, the public would have ample reason to feel ten times as glad. But its generous proprietor will do wonders, as it is. On the Fair Grounds pens have already been erected for six hundred head of cattle. These grounds form a part of a stretch of table-land in the northern section of the city, and are most eligibly located for the use to which they are devoted. To see fifty thousand people gathered on them at one time, will alone be worth the cost of a journey to Manchester.

### THE ENTRIES.

Nearly five hundred head of cattle have already been entered for the Fair, among them some of the choicest stock to be found on the farms of New England; over one hundred horses have likewise been entered by their owners, which will form a grand equestrian cavalcade on the exhibition grounds. Ex-Mayor Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, has entered a pair of oxen weighing fifty-five hundred pounds. Other contributors are hurrying forward with their choicest animals, and the evidence is rapidly accumulating in favor of a triumph for agriculture, of which New England will for many years have reason to be proud.

### THE SEVENTH NEW ENGLAND FAIR!

MOVE ON THE COLUMN!

Every farm in New England, large and small, ought to *be* present by some representative article at the New England Fair at Manchester, N. H., *on* the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of September. The object of this annual exhibition of the products of New England agricultural effort is not to benefit the few land owners and stock raisers, or the few successful herdsmen and dairymen, fruit growers and field croppers; but to call out the best qualities of cultivators of every class, and enlist them in a friendly but enthusiastic competition. The prizes liberally offered are not supposed to *pay* the recipients of them for their labor at all, but are proposed as a stimulus to progressive effort, by clothing them with the honor of their receipt at the hands of the Society, in the name of the large concourse of admiring people. They have come to mean a great deal in these six years of experience, and it is set down as a lasting credit to a man's farm and his methods of culture that he carries one or more of them away with him.

There will be an immense assemblage at Manchester, this year, weather permitting. The exhibition has been planned on a large scale, and appeals have been steadily made to contributors to enlist themselves warmly on behalf of its success. It now rests with the farmers of New England themselves to say what they will make of the Fair. It ought to be the event of the year, out of New England as well as in it; and so it can be, with the right effort, which all circumstances assure us are being made. We repeat and multiply the appeals of the Society, however; as the time is drawing near that will fix the limit to stock entries, we urge that not a day be lost in filling them up. Let this Fair be the most complete picture in one view of the agriculture of New England, that was ever attended by an interested crowd of people. The railroads are especially liberal with their offers, and almost universally propose to carry animals both ways without charge. There can be no excuse, therefore, for holding back on the score of expense, and there ought not to be any on the score of trouble. This is to be the farmers' great Field Day. They will pass their products in review before friendly and admiring eyes, and provoke the encomiums of the most appreciative judges.

We need not dwell on the moral aspect of the matter, because every reflecting man sees that for himself. Our wish is but to set forth the practical importance of the fullest possible representation. Let no farmer hesitate to spend a few dollars now, even if he is not a contributor, in taking his wife, and as much of his family as he can, to witness a show of agricultural wealth and magnificence that cannot but incite him to become an exhibitor himself another year. The effect of a visit to the Fair will not all be wasted in a day; the impressions derived from the exhibition will be carried home again, and work themselves out, before many months pass, in projected improvements, in new ideas, and in a greatly stimulated determination to bring up the home acres to their highest productive capability. Therefore the opportunity is not to be thrown away. It will not return for a whole year. Farmers! rally now for the honor and profit of your favorite calling! Flock to the Fair in multitudes! Bring the best and fairest of your products! Manifest at least as much enthusiasm as the men of other callings manifest over theirs! Come out in the full spirit of your occupation, and show to the world that you do indeed esteem it the noblest, the surest, and the best of any followed by man! We can have an unapproachable success at Manchester if we all make an earnest, united, and determined effort to secure it.

### THE PREPARATIONS.

All things are going on swimmingly at Manchester, and it is a fixed fact now that the Fair next month will prove the noblest success of any yet held by the New England Agricultural Society, and worthy in all respects to commence the second series of these now established exhibitions. Col. Needham has secured the co-operation of all the railroads of New England for the event, and the following companies have engaged to transport free of charge, to and from the Fair, all horses, cattle, and other animals intended for exhibition; *Eastern Railroad; Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad; Rutland Railroad; Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad; Taunton Branch Railroad; Worcester and Nashua Railroad; Providence and Worcester Railroad; Boston, Lowell and Nashua Railroad; Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad; Cheshire Railroad; Concord and Northern Railroad, Northern Division; Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad; Norwich and Worcester Railroad; Vermont and Massachusetts and Troy and Greenfield Railroad; Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad; Concord Railroad, Southern Division — including Concord, Manchester and Lawrence, Concord and Portsmouth, Manchester and North Weare, and Suncook Valley Railroad; Fitchburg Railroad, and Portland and Kennebec Railroad.* The Secretary is in correspondence with superintendents of all the other roads in New England, and will announce the result at an early day. Already more than four hundred cattle of different breeds have been entered for prizes, from different parts of New England, and entries for trotting horses and other stock are making with great promptness. The display of animals and products will be magnificent. Let every farmer be represented at the Fair in person and by his products. The citizens of Manchester are equally determined with the officers of the New England Society that the exhibition shall be a fresh start in the field of agricultural enterprise and endeavor. Let us all work together, and success is assured on a grand scale.

### THE DEATH OF CARLOS PIERCE.

Carlos Pierce died at his residence in Stanstead, P. Q., on Monday of this week at the age of forty years. His death was the result of a somewhat protracted sickness from typhoid fever, hastened ultimately by an attack of cholera morbus. It is eminently fit that the death of Carlos Pierce should be noticed particularly in an agricultural paper. He was an earnest friend of agricultural pregress, and his immense fortune was liberally expended in the development of agricultural science and the application of new principles to the art of agriculture. His great farm at Stanstead was a model of neatness, and his stable and barns were on the most elaborate as well as the most approved models known to modern skill. Carlos Pierce was not a mere fancy farmer. Brought up and educated on the farm, having amassed a large fortune in mercantile pursuits in his loved city of Boston, he returned to Canada, the place of his nativity, and established himself in the pursuits of his youth. His farm, containing more than a thousand acres, was improved to the greatest extent. And although he expended money with an ungrudging hand in the building of stables and barns and the draining and improving of his land, his money was always judiciously spent; none was wasted; none paid for mere show. In the death of Carlos Pierce, agriculture loses a dear friend, and the agricultural press may well mourn the loss of one who fully appreciated agricultural literature and gave bountifully of his means to sustain and promulgate it. His love of agriculture and his devotion to the great art will long keep his memory fresh in the minds and hearts of the educated farmers of New England and the British Provinces.

### JEALOUSY OF PRUSSIA.

If Prussia overpowers France entirely, it will be of no use for England to step in and protest, for England can raise but fifty thousand men to its army, and its navy could not trouble the new German power. Austria will not venture to disturb the status. The question then arises—will Russia? Alone she unquestionably will not; but what is the prospect of forming a general alliance against Prussia? There is certainly reason to think that a general uprising of the European powers against Prussia will take place, unless the latter is prudent enough to abstain from pushing its advantage to the utmost. It is a matter of much apprehension in Europe, to know where Prussia will stop in her demands on France. She will do well to take counsel of self restraint, and not provoke the other powers to a jealousy that will impel them to action.

### "JOE HOXIE."

The gentleman by this name who recently died in Rhode Island, at the age of seventy-five years, was an intimate friend of Clay and Webster, and a popular orator of a wide renown during the "Tippecanoe" campaign of 1840. As a relator of humorous stories on the stump he was without a peer, and political opponents, as well as friends, flocked to hear him. He could likewise sing a song as well as he could tell a story. He was in early life very poor, and supported his own parents. Failing in business, he entered on politics, but could always do more for others, in the matter of obtaining favors, than for himself. He afterwards went out of political life, and associated himself with insurance, being President of a New York company at the time of his death. He was a religious man, and to the last labored strenuously for the cause of Sunday schools. As one of the old style political worthies, a confidant of the Fillmore administration, and one of the most effective stump speakers we ever had in the country, he will long be remembered.

### ICE HOUSES GOING UP.

Sagacious people, who have witnessed the handling of the snow ice business this season, have made up their minds that a dollar or two is to be made off of the laying away of sound ice next winter,—that is, provided there is any such made by the weather to lay away. Hence a row of ice houses is going up by the shores of all the ponds, lakes and rivers that are accessible by the railroads, which it is expected will store up enough of the crystal fluid to make their owners happy, if the price does not likewise make the people contented. It is high time this shameful monopoly was broken down. It is not near so bad in Boston as in New York, but it is as bad as it need be everywhere. Give us as cold a winter as we have had a hot summer, and ice ought to last until June.

## AMONG THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

**Correspondence of the Ploughman.**

JEFFERSON, N. H., August 20, 1870.

This is glorious indeed, and no discount to be allowed on the assertion. To enjoy such grand scenery is a distinct and impressive experience. Here is a sight to equalize disturbed tempers, cool heated brains, rest weary spirits, and impose that silence out of which is born great thoughts and pure purposes. It has all been described before. Starr King might justly be called its discoverer, for he proclaimed its grand beauties to people who would otherwise never have enjoyed this while they walked the earth.

The way to reach Jefferson, or rather, the Waumbeck House, from Boston, is to take the 7.30 A. M. train on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Road, arriving at Whitefield at 6 P. M., thus passing an entire day in travel through the pleasantest part of pleasant New England. This is the nearest railroad connection. At the depot, at Whitefield, stages are in readiness to take you to the Waumbeck House, a distance of twelve miles, and a ride enjoyed in the cool of the summer's day.

Another way to come is by way of Fitchburg Railroad to Bellows Falls, and thence by Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad to Wells River, and thence to Whitefield,—with stages to the Waumbeck. The New Yorkers come by way of Bellows Falls and the Passumpsic Road. Still a third route from Boston is by the Boston and Maine Road to Portland, Grand Trunk to Gorham, and private conveyance thence to the Waumbeck, a distance of eighteen miles. The drive this way takes one into the most lovely mountain scenery, picture stretching on beyond picture, as if bounteous Nature could never exhaust her resources. You here pass in full view of an immediate proximity to that grand old height, Mount Washington. But the legitimate and favorite route from Boston is by the Boston, Concord and Montreal Road.

It is on the southwestern slope of the Jefferson Hills that the little farming town of the same name nestles. A deep, broad, cool valley stretches down between these Hills and the famous White Mountain range, composed of Washington, Adams, Madison and Franklin,—a valley fringed and skirted with fertile farms, whose fat cattle are now contentedly grazing within range of the eye. It is a picture worthy of the eternal setting Nature has given it, and richly worth the journey from Boston to witness. The forests; the fields; the brooks; the cleared fields; the snug, broad, and low roofed farm houses, with their barns and outbuildings clustered picturesquely around; the quiet, contemplative atmosphere that broods over the scene; the glowing sunrises that break their bright glory over the noble valley, and the yellow sunsets that linger in it as if affectionately loth to depart;—these all combine as elements in a picture never to be reproduced by artist hand on canvass, and remembered afterward as a fresh and lasting experience of the soul.

We are in full view of the White Mountain Range, overlooking the beautiful valley that thus intervenes, high up on the southwestern slope of the Jefferson Hills. In the direction of the southeast, with the deep area, like a vast bowl, sunk in the arms of these gigantic heights, Mount Washington majestically erects its noble summit, cloud-crowned and wholly sublime. We sit admiring the view on the piazza of the Waumbeck House, this grand old patriarch, or Nestor, among the mountains raising its front to the right, while the others—Madison, Adams, and Franklin loom up in regular line. It was the late Thomas Starr King who made this route the favorite line of travel among the mountains. It was at his sagacious suggestion, he being quite as practical as he was poetic, that the Waumbeck House was erected by its present proprietor, Mr. B. H. Plaisted, about the year 1860. Mr. King gave his personal guarantee that the house would be filled with tourists from Boston every season. Such was his enthusiastic faith in the grandeur of the general scenery, the beauty of this particular locality, and the health-giving character of the entire region. Directly in the rear of the hotel is the "Starr King Mountain," a monument deserved by his noble spirit.

Visitors fairly overflow the Waumbeck. It is especially a favorite with families, which are in the habit of remaining here a whole season; and it is usual for summer guests, delighted with their experience here, to engage rooms for the ensuing season before returning home. The proprietor informs me that apartments are already being taken for the next season. An air of home comfort, so inviting to all travellers, clothes the whole establishment as with a garment. The visitors are from the most refined and intelligent of Boston. President Elliot, of Harvard University, Rev. Wm. R. Alger, and the families of R. H. Dana, Jr., and the late Gov. Andrew are reckoned among the regular visitors. Carl Zerrahn with Leonard are to be found hereabout with scarcely a season's interruption. It was in a neighboring shanty that the lamented Starr King wrote his brilliant book on the White Hills. On its living pages the reader will find photographs of all this region of grandeur and beauty,—a work that deserves to coexist with the noble hills whose grand attractions it so glowingly sets forth.

This is a place not merely to charm, but to enrapture one. The feeling that sets in on the soul, in the presence of these everlasting mountains, is that of worship. The pure waves of the atmosphere wash away all taints from the breath, and the thoughts all at once become exalted. One can here realize Shakespeare's meaning, when he speaks of the "firm set earth." It is the region of mountain-summit and varying cloud-land. Such magnificent landscapes do not elsewhere stretch before the eye and fill the mind with fresh inspiration. A sunset here is a glory of it own; a sunrise makes a picture that calls up the sublimest passages of Job. I will not dwell in detail lest Boston should march up to this elevated retirement in a body. But it is every one's duty to warn those who have never feasted their eyes on this scenery, that they will live imperfect lives if they die without the sight that a day's ride will give them among the Jefferson Hills of New Hampshire. ☞

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. The first meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held in Concord, N. H., August 23, meeting in the apartment devoted to the Governor and Council in the State House. All the members of the Board were in attendance, except Col. Thos. J. Whipple, of Laconia. Hon. Moses Humphrey, of Concord, was elected Chairman, and James O. Adams, of Manchester, Secretary. A general discussion on agricultural matters and agricultural fairs took place, and committees were appointed to attend the various fairs to be held in the State this fall.

CATTLE TRAIN.—There passed over the Grand Junction Railway, Tuesday morning a train of thirty-two cattle cars, drawn by two *engines*, with two passenger cars in the rear filled with drovers. Thirty of the cars contained horned cattle to the number of four hundred, and two cars were filled with sheep. The stock came from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

CONCORD MUSTER. Mr. Samuel Staples, of Concord, has been authorised by Gen. Butler, to furnish straw and forage to the military organizations which desire such accommodations at the approaching division muster at Concord. He will also have charge of the letting of *lots for the* erection of booths upon the ground.

## AGRICULTURAL EDITORIAL EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA.

LETTER NO. V.

**Correspondence of the Ploughman.**

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 4, 1870.

*First Impressions of the City—Hotels—Climate—Courtesy of Editors—Sunday—Chinese Sunday School—Rev. Dr. Stone—Visit to Point De Los Reyes—Dairy Farms of Chas. Webb Howard.*

In my letters thus far I have not attempted any description of the wonders of the scenery, which have surprised, startled, awed, and delighted my eyes and filled my soul with subjects for lifetime reminiscences.

It is difficult to realize that I have come more than three thousand miles in almost a straight line westward, crossing mighty rivers, surmounting the dizzy heights of mountains, ascending and descending, where nature seemed to have placed insurmountable obstacles, and then gliding smoothly on where, on the contrary, nature seemed to have made the pathway ready for science to adopt. In some future letter, after I shall have passed over the route homeward, shall I dare to attempt to describe the transcendantly surprising wonders of the natural scenery. Almost every hour of daylight has been an hour of joy. And the hours of darkness have been cheated of their weariness by the varying entertainment, which the versatile talent and intellectual activity of the members of our party have afforded. Never before, it has seemed, was so cheerful, so kindly a party organized, never before a party so solicitous for each other's comfort and happiness. Uninterrupted health has blessed us. No accident has befallen us or detained us. Careful engineers, intelligent conductors, attentive porters, kindly landlords, have been with us all the time. We have become familiar with danger—if danger there has been; we have not known fear. Unclouded skies have shone upon us by day and by night. And daily we have recognized the good Providence of God watching over us.

**Reception.**

When we arrived at Oakland, and were about to leave the cars for the ferry boat, which was to take us across the bay to San Francisco,—(*Frisco*, they call it here)—we were met by several gentlemen of the San Francisco press, who vied with each other in their attentions toward us. Among them was one whom I had known as the publisher and editor of the Dedham *Gazette*, Mr. Warren B. Ewer, now senior editor of the *Scientific Press* of San Francisco. It was pleasant beyond the power of words to describe to be thus met and welcomed in this far away land by an old friend, he a genial, as kind, as fresh, as if thirty years had not intervened since I had seen him.

The cool breeze which had met us from the Pacific ocean, was so great a change from the heat which we had endured for the last two or three hundred miles, that our overcoats were needed. In fact we seemed to have suddenly come into winter time; and the chill was so sudden to our blood, which the terrible heat of the deserts had made thin, that it came near inducing a fit of pneumonia. But when we had safely arrived at our excellent quarters at the Occidental Hotel, and had put on thicker clothing, the chill left us, and we were presently all right.

**The Hotels**

Of San Francisco are unrivalled on the western continent; it is said, in the world. The *Grand*, the *Cosmopolitan*, the *Occidental*, the *Russ*, the *Lick House* are all and each sufficient to supply all that the most luxurious or fastidious traveller can desire. And the prices are reasonable. At the *Occidental* we had elegantly furnished rooms, three meals and a lunch daily. Water in every room, baths, parlors, an elevator to take us up and down, iced water always at call;—in fact everything at two dollars (gold) *per diem!* Not to make insiduous comparisons, the fare and rooms at the best New York hotels at five dollars, or four dollars and a half a day (greenbacks) do not begin to be as good.

We arrived on Friday evening. On Saturday we were called upon by gentlemen representing various interests, and invited to visit various places of interest and information within the city. Mr. Ewer, and his associates, Mr. Dewey, Mr. Strong, and Mr. Hodges, of the *Scientific Press*, (all Massachusetts born) Col. Warren of the California *Farmer*, MacCrellish, of the *Alta Californian*, and others were early at hand to do for us the honors of the city, and we soon felt as much at home as in our own cities.

**Sunday.**

On Sunday morning I went to the Unitarian Church, to hear Rev. Dr. Stebbins preach. He was absent, and Mr. C. C. Ames occupied his pulpit.

In the afternoon several of us went to a Sunday school, where the Chinese are taught to read the English language and the New Testament. This was an interesting scene. There were about two hundred Chinese young men, of the average age of twenty years, instructed by ladies and gentlemen of the Presbyterian Churches under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. Brastow, formerly of Boston.

The hall or schoolroom was amply furnished with charts, maps, and apparatus, blackboards for music teaching, a reed organ, etc., etc. The pupils seemed to be all of the same age, all of about the same height, all dressed in the same costume. They had no beards. Their coal black hair was shaved entirely from the front of their heads as far back as the line of their ears. The remaining hair was drawn back and braided in a long *queue*, and wound round in a coil and then hung down nearly to the feet. Looking at the backs of their heads you would say they were all females. Looking at them from the front you would hardly know whether to say they were males or females. And their astonishing similarity of countenance cannot be described. They were all intent on learning. Their black eyes beamed with intelligence. I was asked to hear one infant of twenty years read, and I sat down by his side. He was busy over a page in Hillard's Primer, and I shall not soon forget the manner of his reading in his broken accent, pointing to the letters with his long forefinger nail:—"*This is a big dog. The dog is very big.*" Such reading lessons as the children of five years old in our schools make pastime of, were Greek to him. But his eyes sparkled with delight when he saw that he had read it aright. There was singing in which all appeared to join, the hymns being written on the blackboard; there were recitations of scripture by Fuh Ling, and Chi Eng, and Fow Lo, and others. Dr. Smith, who had formerly known Mr. Brastow, the superintendent, was invited to address the pupils and the teachers, (of whom there were nearly a hundred) and his remarks were listened to with close attention.

I confess that I was moved here as I have seldom been. Here were the people to whom for half a century we had been sending missionaries to instruct them—heathen as they were,—in the doctrines of Christianity. They had come to the missionaries. And these good people with self denying labor had seized the opportunity, and were at once instructing them in the language of the country and the doctrines of the Christian religion. No danger to the country, thought I, from the coming of John Chinaman, if he shall be thus instructed, and I felt that all Christendom should rejoice, and be thankful, and call for blessings on those devoted men and women who had so earnestly undertaken this good work.

**Dr. Stone.**

In the evening I went to the Orthodox Church, and was so fortunate as to hear Rev. Dr. A. L. Stone, formerly of Park Street Church, Boston. It was good to hear him read the hymn:

"Go up, go up, my heart,
Be not a trifler here,
Ascend above these clouds,
Dwell in a higher sphere.

Let not thy love flow out,
To things so soiled and dim,
Go up to holiness and God,
Take up thy love to him.

Waste not thy precious stores,
On pleasures here below,
To God that wealth belongs,
On him that wealth bestow.

Taking his text from Proverbs 10: "Treasures of wickedness profit nothing," he delivered one of his incomparably powerful sermons on the wickedness of making haste to get rich by the arts of gambling in stocks, buying and selling merchandize, and taking advantage of the ignorance or the necessities of others.

There was a devout assembly of about three hundred persons present, and, inside the church one seemed to be in Boston. But, walking homeward to our hotel, we passed at least three theatres, when the usual nightly performances were going on, and innumerable beer saloons and dance houses under ground, from which came sounds of another kind of worship, reminding us that we were not in that staid city of Boston.

S. B. N.

[*Continued next week.*]

## THE WAR NEWS.

**The Results to last week.**

The campaign in north eastern France has become of the most exciting character, and last week was thick with military events the result of which was undeniably in favor of the Prussians. They have met with some incidental reverses, and are reported to have lost over one hundred thousand men in the few brief weeks of the war. The losses of the French have probably been equal if not greater. The strategy of the Prussian generals has been wonderfully skillful and energetic. Prussia was supposed in the beginning to be found unprepared, and the French policy was to concentrate on their frontier, and overpower them before they were ready. But Prussia kept her own counsels, and although her capital is further from her frontiers than Paris is in the opposite direction, Prussia managed to get in hand a very large force and well equipped, which they hurled on the French before they had well arranged their plan of campaign, and in the first part of the war, the French divisions were attacked in detail and overwhelmed by numbers. The efforts of the French have been ever to concentrate, but in their operations for that result they have been compelled to adopt a retreating policy, and have been continually attacked at different points by converging columns of Prussia, and the end of the week found the French almost surrounded by their enemies, and their communications cut off from Paris. Such an advantageous position could not have been attained by the Prussians without severe and bloody fighting, and as they advanced, being still further from their base, their strategy must be of the most comprehensive character and carried out with skill as well as supported by immense numbers of men.

**The Fighting last week.**

To go back to Sunday the 14th, it seems that on that day Marshal Bazaine was attacked by Prince Frederick Charles as the former was crossing to the left bank of the Moselle. The despatches indicate that although the Prussians did not succeed in all that they undertook on that day, the French continued the retreat on Monday morning. The Prince also crossed the Moselle and gave battle on Tuesday to the Marshal between Gravellotte and Vionville. At the same time, according to a French despatch of Saturday, General von Steinmetz had crossed the Moselle below Metz, thus cutting the communication with Thionville, and moved in a southwesterly direction to Doncourt, which is on the northerly branch of the Metz and Verdun road. The French were thus flanked on both the right and the left, and a bloody battle took place which seems to have resulted in another check, but the Prussians were not at all demoralized, but advanced again to the attack on Wednesday morning. We are not yet informed at what point the hostilities began, but the general result of Wednesday's fighting was favorable to the Prussians, who at night held "a strong position on the field," probably near Rezonville, where the battle of Thursday took place. Rezonville is a town between Gravellotte and Vionville, on the south branch of the Metz and Verdun road, and was a part of the Tuesday's battle field. We are yet in ignorance of the general course of the fighting, which was begun early on Thursday morning and lasted until nightfall, but the result appears to have been the total defeat of the French and their precipitate retreat into Metz with all their communications cut. They hold no lines either to the rear or towards Paris, and were reported cut off from Thionville on the right, while Nancy on the right is reoccupied by the Prussians.

**Despatches and Telegrams.**

The following despatches and telegrams have been received:

**Losses and Re-enforcements.**

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Persons arriving here to-day from Paris, who profess to have seen officers from the front, tell us that the losses on both sides in the battles of Tuesday and Wednesday amounted to quite 50,000 killed and wounded. It is estimated that the Prussians have lost in all ways, since they entered France, very nearly 100,000 men. Troops that were sent forward since last Wednesday, combined with the French forces under Marshal Bazaine and McMahon, will reach more nearly four than three hundred thousand strong.

**Intense Excitement in Paris.**

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The utmost consternation prevailed in the city this afternoon. The first intelligence of the defeat and entrapment of Marshal Bazaine's army was made at noon, and the scene that followed on the boulevards beggars description. Immense crowds of people surrounded the Chambers with loud expressions of anger. The hopeful statements of ministers, especially of Montauban, asserting that the concentration of the French armies had been effected, and various despatches that had been read, purporting to have been Bazaine's, were openly charged to have been concocted in Paris.

**The Bombardment of Strasbourg.**

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 20.—The bombardment of Strasbourg has begun from the Prussian batteries, the city having refused to listen to a summons to surrender. Heavy siege cannon have been intrenched at the bridge at the head of Kiel and at other points upon the river bank opposite Strasbourg, and yesterday morning the batteries opened fire upon Strasbourg with effectiveness.

**Strasbourg in Flames.**

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 21.—Strasbourg is in flames. The French have fired the surrounding villages. They make frequent sorties, which are constantly repulsed. Eight thousand Prussians have arrived with a train of heavy siege artillery, and the city is surrounded by 300,000 men, under General Welder. The inhabitants are demoralized, and disorder everywhere prevails, and surrender is hourly expected.

There have been no reports of further fighting since the 18th, but the latest despatches show more confidence on the part of the French in a turn of fortune. Marshal Bazaine was reported on the 23rd as having extricated himself from the position in which the recent battles had placed him, and to have withdrawn from the neighborhood of Metz by a northwesterly direction to Montmedy, on the line of a railroad where he had communication with Paris, and McMahon, who had been in the neighborhood of Chalons, with his division and large numbers of fresh troops, was hastening to join him. Paris has been put in a condition to stand a seige, a large body of soldiery is in the city for its defence. Gen. Trochu is in command at Paris. The details of the recent battles confirm the reports of the immense losses on both sides.

## THE ACCOMODATIONS.

The preparations going forward at Manchester, N. H., are for the perfect accommodation of fifty thousand people on the Fair Grounds. They are under the energetic personal superintendance of *Col. Riddle*, than whom no man could be his superior for the responsible task he has voluntarily undertaken. The public may be sure that there will be no shortcomings so long is his eye overlooks the work. Ample tents are to be provided for the use of the people, and halls for exhibitors are in process of completion. Reporters are likewise to be elegantly provided for, and no professional facility will be found lacking, as no courtesy will be withheld for the gentlemen who during the term of the Fair will represent all the leading journals of the country. For their special and more perfect accomodation and to enable them to transmit important items of intelligence at the earliest moment, their head-quarters on the Fair Grounds are to be put in *telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.* Every one who has business in any form with the Fair and all who come to witness this brilliant Exhibition, will find no detail wanting to make the arrangement and appointments perfect in every part.

## Marine Items.

**WHALERS.**

At St. Helena July 11, barque Ohio, Jenney, N B., and sld same day to cruise—oil as before reported.

A letter from brig A. B. Cook, of New York, reports her off Esmeraldo July 13, had taken 375 sp since leaving Panama. Reports spoke June 14, barque Lucitia, 1,450 wh all told; 30 l Flatins, Chase, Westport, 60 sp 70 wh this season; Catalpa, Pierce, nothing since leaving Talcahuano. Heard from about July 1, barques Andrew Hicks, Hamblin, Westport, 70 bbls sp oil; Black Eagle, N. B., 300 sp since leaving Talcahuano.

**FISHERMEN.**

At at Marblehead 18th, schrs Betsey, Snellen, from Grand Bank, 1000 qtls fish; Caroline, Curtis, do, 800 do; Ricochet, M'Cabe, do, 400 do.

Sld from do 18th, schr John C. Crowell, Caswell, for Grand Bank.

At at New London 19th inst., schrs William Riley, and Gilson Carman, from New York for Seal Island.

At at Halifax 18th, schr Palo Alto, Eldridge, Bank Quero; (and left for Harwich, Mass).

The Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror says there has been considerable stir on the wharves the past week, consequent upon the arrival of several fishing vessels with good fares. Schr Nathaniel Chase has 1250 qtls; and the accounts from the fishing fleet are generally favorable.

Spoken—Aug. 4, lat 42 40, lon 61 30, schr A. M. Clark, of Beverly, with 450 qtls fish.

**SPOKEN**

April 27th, lat 18 40 S, lon 72 24 E, ship Naomi, (reported American) from Akyab for Falmouth, E.

May 16, lat 24 10 S, lon 62 E, barque Balnagueth, Nankevell, from Batavia via Pedang April 9 for New York.

June 8, lat 30 S, lon 35 E, ship Augusta, Raynes, from Calcutta, April 6 for Boston.

June 13, lat 23 36 S, lon 27 40 W, "Am ship Emma Packer, from San Francisco for Potomac River" (so reported.)

June 22, lat 4 N, lon 26 W, ship Undaunted, Dismore, from Cardiff May 17, for Montevideo.

June 30, lat 1 30 N, lon 30 W, ship Venus, Verper, from Cardiff June 3 for Rio Janeiro.

July 2, lat 20 N, lon 57 W, ship Ericsson, Kelley, from New York June 11 for San Francisco.

July 7, lat 34 N, lon 25 W, ship "Norman," (Am) bound South.

July 2, lat 10 N, lon 25 W, ship Loretto Fish, Watts, from Cardiff May 30 for Rio Janeiro.

July 25, no lat, lon 29, ship J. Montgomery, Perkins, from Havre for Philadelphia.

July 28, lat 45, lon 17, barque Garstang, Griffiths, from Liverpool for Cape Point.

Aug 6, off Tuskar, ship Constitution, Dutton, from Liverpool for Savannah.

Aug 7, lat 36 47 N, lon 146 30 W, steamer Great Republic, Cavarly, from San Francisco for Yokohania.

Aug 19, 30 miles north of Hatteras, was passed brig Pouvert, steering North.

Aug 20, lat 47 46, lon 21 40, barque Agenor, of St. John, N B, standing North.

Aug 20, lat 38 05, lon 74 35, steamer Rapidan, from New York for Galveston.

No date, ship Charlot Oak, Tukey, 29 days from Liverpool (June 2) for Buenos Ayres.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

THURSDAY, Aug. 18.

GOLD BONDS—SOLD "FLAT," NO INTEREST.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6s | of 1881, 6 ₰ cent. int. payable Jan. and July. | | | | 114‡ |
| 5-20s | 1862, | do | do | do May and Nov. | 112‡ |
| 5-20s | 1864, | do | do | do do | 111‡ |
| 5-20s | 1865, | do | do | do do | 111‡ |
| New | 1865, | do | do | do Jan. and July | 108‡ |
| do | 1867, | do | do | do do | 110‡ |
| do | 1868, | do | do | do do | 110‡ |
| 10-40 | | do | do | do March and Sept. | 108‡ |

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—A new and beautiful invention for adapting the plates of artificial teeth to every mouth has just been secured by Dr. J. M. Thresher, whose dental office is at 132 Court street. The invention consists in adding a soft, flexible edge to the rubber plate, so that neither air nor food can get behind it, and by this means to remove the plate makes it adhere more firmly. Dr. Thresher's promptness in securing the use of this improvement is only another evidence of his regard for the comfort of his patients. The Doctor will be pleased to exhibit the invention to all visitors. aug27 1t

☞ SABBATH SERVICES. 538 Washington Street. Free Seats. L. R. EASTMAN, Preacher. aug20-4t

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.—150 rolls, closing out under value at our new warehouse, 76, 78, 80 and 82 Friend Street, Boston. aug6-4tx

CARPETS.—75 rolls Dundee, yard wide, heavy and bright colors resembling 3-ply, for 37½ cents per yard—New England Carpet Co., Boston. aug6-4tx

JAPANESE MATTINGS, of the finest qualities. A small invoice for sale at $10 per roll, containing 40 yards, by the New England Carpet Co., 76, 78, 80 and 82 Friend Street, Boston. aug6-4tx

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.—Our entire stock closing out at low prices at our new warehouse, 76, 78, 80 and 82 Friend St.—New England Carpet Co., Boston. aug6-4tx

CANTON MATTINGS from the cargo auction sales for sale to the trade or at retail at much less than ruling prices, at our new warehouse, 76, 78, 80 and 82 Friend Street, Boston. aug6-4tx

ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS.—All our cut stock closing out from 62 cents per yard up, at our new warehouse, 76, 78, 80 and 82 Friend Street.—New England Carpet Co., Boston. aug6-4tx

RUBBER GOODS. Rubber Horse Covers, $5 50. Rubber Coats, $3 50. C. HAYES, 26 School St. eb19-1y

**MINIATURE ALMANAC.**

For the week commencing Aug. 28, 1870.

| Days of the Week. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. | Length of Days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUNDAY, | 5 20 | 6 41 | 8 2 | 13 21 |
| MONDAY, | 5 21 | 6 38 | 8 31 | 13 18 |
| TUESDAY, | 5 22 | 6 36 | 9 4 | 13 16 |
| WEDNESD'Y, | 5 23 | 6 34 | 9 37 | 13 13 |
| THURSDAY, | 5 24 | 6 32 | 10 14 | 13 9 |
| FRIDAY, | 5 26 | 6 33 | 10 57 | 13 7 |
| SATURDAY. | 5 27 | 6 31 | 11 46 | 13 4 |

## MARRIAGES.

In Tyngsboro', Aug. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles Babbidge, Rev. Angus Ross Kennedy to Miss Mary Elizabeth Brinley, both of Tyngsboro'.

In Prospect Hill, Westborough, Aug. 17, by Rev. Mr. Flanders, Arthur Norcross to Clara F., daughter of A. C. Winsall, Esq., of Westborough.

In Cambridgeport, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William Howe, Ed

## CATTLE MARKET.

...—There was a large attend-
and butchers at the yards yes-
he market was quite brisk for
re are but few coming forward,
ing in rather poor condition.
fully loose ₩ lb, while the best-
reality at last week's prices.
d hands. The market opened
tes, and continued so until the
ged as follows:
s 00; generally rated first
medium or good fair quality
this steers, oxen and cows at
d lowest grades of cattle, $4 00
ot the market $6 00; extreme
00. Most of the sales were from

ing forward very freely this
od fat sheep the market has a
od fat sheep and stockers are
Lambs are plenty and dull
day ranged as follows:
ds; good to extra 5 50@6 ₩ h
ng 5 75 ₩ head; Lambs $2@3 50

ring the past week though not
e wants of the trade, which is
city butcher's. Prices ranged
₩ 100 lbs. net.

## CATTLE MARKET.

ipts of the week were 11,939
stock as on the week preced-
to medium natives and Texans
y of good to choice shipping
ne only moderate, and prices
rime to choice graded steers;
at $6@7 75; to medium to fair
h stock steers sold at 3 50@5 25,
both by city butchers and on
h being well cleaned, at
northern fattened $2 50@3 75.

New York account was active
were pretty well sustained for
y fat lots, however, were neg-
ged 75c ₩ 100 lbs. The ruling
choice selected lots; $@9 00

s stocked throughout at $4 00
, and $3@4 75 for common to
old at $1 25@1 75 ₩ head.

## WOOL MARKET.

been quite active during the
domestic fool up the largest
ing of the season. Those
to actual consumers, though
ged hands among the trade.
acturers are quite pressing, as
ly received large orders for
ed with all possible despatch,
rged by the prospective high
ation of foreign wools, and
s to substitute for them a high
This has a tendency to stim-
e wools, which are very firm

ks, light receipts, and proba-
ption, a further improvement
probable before the season has
The relatively high rates at
clip is held by speculators, in
s, also preclude the idea of re-
dinary quantities, except at
ers are disposed to operate
des, and stocks in all the sea-
rapidly reduced. If there is
ated deficiency of the clip, do-
very scarce before the end of
their average rate of consump-
nstances, the market has fully
rary depression caused by the
ther more strongly symptoms of
ve feeling. It is conceded on
esent prices, is a good invest-
e manufact ers anxiety to sell,
f them are not offering their
fering to wait until all the
early in the season, are cleared

stern fleeces are in moderate
. Good conditioned lots of
are most wanted, and command
The double extra and above
lyanals have been selling more
ressed demand for fine goods.
e wools are also in special re-
Coming wools are scarce,
ruding to native fleeces; but
grades is as yet rather limited.
ntil sought for, and stocks are
reign wools are dull, and trans-
to the coarser grades.—Com.

## FISH MARKET.

note an advance in prices; sales
g firm.
of Bay received yesterday—in-
2@2 26 for No. 1; $2 75 for No.
alling at 7½ ₩ lb. Smoked—
erior.

## WOOL OIL MARKET.

ore quiet, the only transactions
ade on private terms for mani-
d demand, and sales were 2300
ds, at 70c ₩ gal.—Whale-

## PRICE OF STOCKS.

*...for the Ploughman.*

| | |
|---|---|
| | 117½ |
| | 104½ |
| | 133 |
| | 132 |
| | 147 |
| | 143½ |
| | 96 |
| | 80 |
| | 68½ |
| | 130 |
| | 114½ |
| | 131 |
| | 119 |
| | 114½ |
| | 123 |

*...for the Ploughman.*

## KETCHEN MARKET.

*...ending Aug. 26, 1870.*

### PRICES.

### PORK MARKET.

*Corrected by Hunt & Rich-*

| | |
|---|---|
| Fresh Pork, lb | 15@16 |
| Clear Salt Pork | 16@20 |
| Sliced Hams | 0@— |
| Single Ham, lb | 21 @23 |
| Smoked Shoulders | 13 @14 |
| Bricket | 0@14 |
| Smoked Shoulders | 0@14 |
| Sausages | 0@13 |
| Sausages | 0@17 |
| Pigs' Feet | 0@— |
| Lard | 19 @20 |

### Veal and Mutton

*Corrected by Hiscock & Son*
*Nos. 9 and 11.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Veal, Leg | 12 @23 |
| Veal, Shoulder | 0@— |
| Veal, Loin | 25@— |
| Mutton, legs | 17 @25 |
| Mutton, shoulder | 10 @20 |

### Fruit & Vegetables.

*Corrected by Hiland, Smith & Co., Nos. 97 & 99.*

*FRUIT.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, new, bush | 2 00@— |
| Potatoes, ₩ bbl | 4 00@4 50 |
| Onions, bbl | 5 50@5 75 |
| Bermuda ₩ lb | 4@6 |
| Oranges, hund. | |
| Havana | 0@12 00 |
| Messina box | 12 00@15 00 |
| Lemons, box | |
| White Beans ₩ bush | 2 75@3 00 |
| Peas | |
| bush | 2 75@4 25 |
| Pickles, bbl | 10 00@15 00 |

## HAY MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| ...tail. | |
| | 26 00@31 00 |
| | 0@— |
| | 1 25@1 50 |
| | 0@— |
| ...ricsale. | 26 00@32 00 |

### MARKET.

*...N. Market St*

| | |
|---|---|
| ...Sos, 51 & 53 | |
| Millet ₩ bush | 3 75@3 00 |
| Barley ₩ bush | 1 20@1 50 |
| Buckwheat ₩ bush | 0@— |
| Hungarian grass | 1 50@2 00 |
| Seed, ₩ bush | 3 75@3 00 |
| Wheat, Spring, ₩ bush | 0@— |
| Flax Seed | 2 30@2 40 |
| Winter Rye bu | 1 10@1 15 |

## READ AND RUN.

— The cities of the country are complained of as being backward about the returns to the census takers of the number of horses and cattle within their limits.

— The catch of mackerel this season is reported to be extra.

— The iron "dog" with which Mr. Nathan was murdered, in New York, is expected to form the link that will enchain the real murderer in the circumstantial evidence.

— The English yacht Cambria, that won the ocean race, beats everything in the New York Yacht Club when she can catch a stiff enough breeze.

— Machinery is turning out solid blocks of ice in New York, at the cost of two dollars per ton.

— A splendid city hall is building in Detroit, to be furnished with a clock whose machinery will light and extinguish the gas.

— Ninety-two per cent. of the manufacturing capital at Fall River is owned there.

— A rather pointed story is told of the wife of a distinguished lecturer, who said to her that he was going to deliver a lecture at Quizgo. "Good!" exclaimed she, instantly; "I always hated those Quizgo people!"

— Twelve thousand dogs are set down as Memphis' full share.

— "Joe Hoxie," a once famous whig politician, died a few days since at Westerly, R. I.

— Rocky Point clam bakes are now the article on the carpet. Everybody is bound for them.

— The brokers in Wall street give and take bets that a man of monied importance will be dead within thirty days.

— A new bust of Wendell Phillips has just been completed by Milmore.

— The world will listen to superior agricultural addresses at Manchester, next month, as well as view a noble collection of the finest products of New England farming.

— The Prince of Wales sympathizes with the French in this war, because he hates his brother-in-law, the Crown Prince of Prussia.

— The Editorial Fraternity of Massachusetts is to partake of grapes *ad libitum*, at "Lakeside Farm," in September.

— England threatens to set up fashions of her own in dress, and let Paris and its authority go.

— There are living, at the National Sailors' Home in Quincy, two venerable sailors who served on the historic old frigate Constitution in her famous encounters with the British.

— They would have us believe that the English sparrows are death on mosquitoes.

— Forty thousand killed and wounded in a single battle, is a fearful story to tell.

— The bush is burning at a destructive rate in many sections of Canada.

— Legs and mowing machines evidently do not work together.

— The "Boston dip," is the name of a new fangle to the dance at Saratoga.

— Peaches and melons are upon us in the market now. Plentiful and pulpy, too.

— The famous Strasbourg Cathedral is in great danger of serious damage from the bombardment of the town. It has taken centuries to build it, and it is nowhere near finished yet.

— Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, is reported to be kept in that country by his marriage bonds, a princess being his spouse.

— Sulphite (not sulphate) of soda is introduced as the newest and most wonderful of cures-alls.

— The plaintive chirp of the lively little crickets is now heard throughout the land.

— Never before did the interior pour out upon the coast with such a rush as this summer.

— Americans travelling on the European continent are kept briskly moving.

— Bulletins and war maps keep almost even pace with one another.

— M'lle. Moriacchi, the well known danseuse, is running a farm a little way out of Boston, and was recently found digging potatoes for dinner by some gentlemen who went out to make a theatrical engagement with her.

— A fair lemon brings ten cents hereabouts now.

— Melrose, Mass., has just taken its turn at a fire.

— The preparations making at Manchester for the Great Fair are attracting the attention of the public journals throughout New England.

— There is almost universal censure dealt out upon the cager haste with which everything belonging to Charles Dickens has been disposed of at sale.

— Yachts abound this summer in our waters, and make the sea scenery lively.

— Gaslight brilliancy becomes daylight stupidity at Saratoga,—according to Sophie Sparkle.

— The western cities are very liberally emptied into Boston at the present time.

— The aurora has been making some specially splendid displays in our sky of late.

— A descent on a gambling room was lately made in the city through the skylight.

— The beautiful woods of Boulogne—the famous Bois de Boulogne—are to be sacrificed for the defence of the French capital.

— It is the incessant heat, with the absence of rain, that has made the present a most remarkable summer even among the hottest ones.

— The valuation of Boston foots up this year five hundred and eighty-five millions.

— California is doing great things in sending its fruits to the West, or East, rather.

— A female swimming match came off a few evenings ago, in the Mystic River, half a dozen women being the contestants. A large crowd was on hand to witness the interesting competition.

— The Labor Congress, recently assembled at Cincinnati, resolved to establish a third political party.

— We are too apt to commit the mistake of supposing that a nation shows its power and greatness to the best advantge when it is bristling for war.

— The revenue receipts into the national treasury have been at the rate of one million dollars per day, since July 1st.

— Two of the three burglars, who murdered the clerk of the store in Binghamton, N. Y., were afterwards drowned in their frightened attempt to swim the river.

— Near Mount Morris, New York, is a splendid plantation of a thousand acres of broom corn.

— A correspondent describes the grand dinner scene at a certain watering place as a "great gastronomical circus."

— "Rule, Brittania," is a very appropriate phrase, where such a sine of brittania ware is used.

— One hundred and forty thousand is what is set down as the population of San Francisco.

— The ticket speculators and theatre managers in New York are having a brisk war at the present time.

— While we write this paragraph, the French Empire totters to its foundation.

— Salem is busy expelling the goats from its limits.

— Coal is being delivered in this city in large quantities, and its price should be extremely reasonable.

— The rate of taxation in Boston, this year, is $15.30 per thousand.

— The camp meetings have been remarkably exempt from rain this year, and the attendance on them has been large beyond precedent.

— The Young Men's Christian Association of Saratoga has taken energetic legal measures to break up the gambling house of Morrisey in that village.

— Mr. George S. Hillard has an appreciative review of Hawthorne's literary character, in the September number of the Atlantic Monthly.

— The adulterated milkmen catch it continually from the legal Inspector.

— What it was rumored that Commodore Vanderbilt was stricken with apoplexy, at Saratoga, he was playing euchre as earnestly as ever.

— The new badge of the State police is a silver coat of arms on a gold ground, the whole in the form of a shield.

— The American Scientific Association has been in session recently at Troy, New York.

— Incendiary fires are becoming frequent in New York.

— Empress Eugenie takes personal care of the French wounded, at Compeigne.

☞ We have received from Lee & Shepard, the publishers, a most attractive volume entitled *The Princes of Art*, sketches of the lives and works of the best painters, sculptors and engravers, translated from the French by Mrs. S. R. Urbino. It is prefaced with an excellent treatise on the fine arts, and gives concise sketches of all the old masters and their works. It is a valuable book for reference as well as for reading. Handsomely issued and illustrated.

### WHIPPING HORSES TOO MUCH.

The Rochester N. Y., *Union* says:—"Horses, as a general thing, get too much licking and too little food. If a man loses his hat while driving his horse, he kicks the horse to pay for it. If he runs into another wagon through his own carelessness, he licks his horse to make it all right. If his horse slips or stumbles, he gets licked for it, and if he don't do anything, he gets the same. A great many horses know 'asight' more than their drivers, and if they could change places with them, society at large would be the gainers, and so would horses."

☞ Lord Russell once said that he did not know what it was to be in debt till he became Premier; and upon a salary of £5,000 or $6,000, an English Premier must either live as plainly as a Dutch burgomaster, or run head and ears over into debt.

### NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS
### AT THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR, MANCHESTER, N. H.

All entries should be sent to Col. Geo. W. Riddle, Manchester, N. H.

Exhibitors who do not enter their animals by notifying the Secretary or Col. Riddle at least two weeks prior to the opening of the Fair cannot expect to secure accomodations for their animals. For the benefit of exhibitors we copy the following from the general arrangements as published in the Premium Lists.

Notice of the intention to enter live stock, and all other contributions, should be sent to Aaron Young, Portsmouth, N. H., or Col. Daniel Needham, Boston, Mass., on or before August 18, 1870, that proper arrangements may be made for their accommodation. All exhibitors must make their entries at least two weeks before the exhibition, in order to secure accomodations.

Letters of inquiry must be addressed to Col. Daniel Needham, Boston, Mass., and Col. Geo. W. Riddle, General Superintendent, Manchester, N. H.

At nine o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, the books will be made up for the Judges.

The exhibition of stock in the rings and on the track, will take place precisely at the time specified, and the subjoined arrangement; and animals not prepared at the proper time and place, may, at the discretion of the Judges, be ruled out of competition.

Stock, etc., will be marked with cards furnished by the Secretary, designating the Class and Number of entry; and during the exhibition they must be placed entirely under the management of the officers of the Society.

Authentic pedigrees of Blood Stock of all kinds will be required. No animal will be allowed a premium unless it is sound.

No animal shall be precluded from taking a Sweepstake premiums.

Arrangements will be made for the trial of draught horses and oxen, by testing their strength, docility, &c., at a load.

Male and female animals used for breeding, entered for competition and taking premiums, must be owned in New England at least six months previous to the exhibition, excepting as hereinafter provided.

For any exhibitors who may wish to dispose of their stock, the services of an auctioneer will be provided, and the use of the grounds given on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Secretary will give notice of such sale, if early entry is made with him to that effect.

The Superintendent of the Grounds will take every precaution for the safe keeping of stock on exhibition, after its arrival and arrangement upon the Grounds, but the Society will not be responsible for any damage that may occur. Exhibitors *must* give personal attention to their animals and articles, and at the close of the Fair attend to their removal.

Exhibitors must see to the delivery of their contributions upon the Show Grounds; and the Society cannot in any case make provision for transportation, or be subjected to any expense therefor, either in the delivery at or return from the grounds; but all expenses connected therewith must be provided for by the exhibitors.

For the convenience of exhibitors, stalls will be provided for the stock; forage, consisting of hay, (and straw for litter,) with water and grain for swine and poultry, will be supplied without charge; so that animals, on their arrival, may be driven to the Show Grounds, and need not be removed until the exhibition is closed. Grain, for stock, will also be upon the grounds, and will be furnished to those who desire it at market price.

In Class V., (Poultry,) it is expected that every *trio* will consist of a cock and two hens. The coops of all specimens must be labelled with what the exhibitors believe to be the true name. Exhibitors are expected to furnish their own cages; but no rough or clumsy ones will be admitted. All cages should be made light and tasteful, and as small as convenient.

No animal shall be excluded from competition for the first premium in any class by reason of having taken the same premiums at previous Fairs.

### ONE ARMED SUCCESS.

In the new town of Everett, a poor one armed newspaper carrier, who became a cripple by his valiant services in the Federal army, has astonished everybody by erecting for himself, in the short interval of his occupation, a two story French roof house, which he has constructed and finished, with the exception of the windows, by his own personal labor. It is now ready for occupancy, and is described as a structure of really pretentious appearance. Some one asks if it is necessary for one armed soldiers to be turning hand organs in the public streets, while an example of energy and originality like this is presented to them for emulation. Such cases are very rare, we know; but the fact that they exist at all, and but far apart, ought to stimulate others who are no worse off, to make an effort to rise permanently out of a comparatively menial condition, and assert their genuine manhood by their own undying resolution.

### FIRES.

In CANADA.—In the vicinity of Ottawa, Canada, destructive fires have taken place in the woods, which have burnt over large districts. A late despatch says: No rain has fallen in this region for more than two months, and the whole country is as dry as tinder.

Several wealthy farmers have been burned out recently, losing from $8000 to $10,000.

Gilmour's piling ground for lumber has been burned, with 6,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss $40,000.

The destruction of property by fire within 20 miles of this city is estimated at about $800,000. The city is in considerable danger from fire.

Advices from Ottawa on Saturday say that Friday the city was excited all day. Business was totally suspended. Engines are playing through the streets, and the troops have been called out to render assistance. Montreal and other places have been telegraphed to for assistance. The fire has extended to within a few hundred yards of the southeast end of the city. The canal has been cut to flood the burning district and arrest the progress of the flames. It is since stated that a strong east wind which set in Friday night, and the flooding of the city from the canal, have saved Ottawa, which that morning was considered questionable if the wind had continued in the same quarter.

At Springfield, Mass, an incendiary fire at Springfield, early Friday morning, destroyed the barn of F. & J. M. Richmond, where it originated. Loss, $1000; uninsured. Nearly the whole of the building of T. M. Walker & Co., dealers in paints, sash and blinds, loss $30,000; insured $7000 on stock.

At Williamsburg, N. Y. Beeson & Co.'s bung and plug factory, at Williamsburg, and several adjoining buildings, including two dwelling houses, were destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss $40,000; no insurance.

A destructive fire broke out at 12 1-2 o'clock Saturday morning in the extensive planing mill and door and sash factory owned by Messrs. William Cameron & Co., at 489 Sixth street, Cincinnati. The damage to the stock by fire and water amounts to between $40,000 and $45,000; insured for $50,000. The flames at first were fierce and threatened the passenger depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, but a number of powerful streams of water soon checked them. The fire was very stubborn and burned until daylight.

The barn of Welcome Hall, Uxbridge, was struck by lightning, Saturday, and totally destroyed. Loss, $2000.

House No. 71 Third street, in Bangor owned and occupied by the widow of General Samuel Veazie, was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $1500.

A fire broke out in the Tremont House, in Kenosha, Wisconsin, Saturday morning, which soon spread to several adjoining buildings, inflicting damages amounting to $15,000.

### FAIR GROUNDS AT MANCHESTER.

The Fair Grounds at Manchester, N. H., comprise forty acres, lying as conveniently as possible for the accomodation of visitors and exhibitors. Six wells are being digged for the abundant supply of water both for stock and people. Several immense tanks are likewise being arranged to contain hundreds of barrels of water, which will be supplied from a neighboring spring by means of steam power. Thus it will be seen that no pains or expense is spared that will secure every essential comfort and facility for the animals presented for public exhibition and the multitude that is to be present for the four day's following the 6th of September. The managers of this grand enterprise are working with intense energy to make the affair as complete in all its appointments as possible, and as perfect a success among similar exhibitions as was ever witnessed in the country. New England is bound to demonstrate her superiority in great agricultural fairs, as she has done in everything else. Only let the farmers enthusiastically back up the Society.

### CONDITIONS OF ENTRY
### FOR SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR TROTTING HORSES,
*At the New England Fair, at Manchester, N. H.*

All horses must be owned in New England, and must be eligible at time of making entries.

Any horse distancing the field shall only be entitled to the first premium.

All to be mile heats to harness best 3 in 5, (except in No. 8 Purse which will be 2 in 3)three or more to enter, two to start.

A horse entered in a class where he does not belong will forfeit his entrance money.

Name, color, and sex of all horses, including both horses of double team, must accompany entrance money of 10 per cent. of purse.

Trotting to be in accordance with rules of National Trotting association except drivers to go at catch weights.

All entries must be in writing and under seal and addressed to George W. Riddle, Treasurer of New England Agricultural Society, 193 Elm Street, Manchester N. H., on or before Thursday evening, August 25th at 8 o'clock at which time all entries *positively* close. All entries mailed upon that day will be considered eligible, and notices of intention to enter will be received by Telegraph up to the hour advertised for closing. All such entries will be eligible, provided the entrance fee specified shall be paid in due course by mail or otherwise.


## New Advertisements.

**Wanted.**

A FIRST CLASS ESTATE worth from $20,000 to $30,000, within ten or fifteen miles of Boston, with 15 to 20 acres of land.
Address J. HOWARD SMITH,
aug27-1t Grantville, Norfolk Co., Mass.

**Fancy Fowls.**

A CHOICE LOT, for sale low. Inquire of E. HARTSHORN & SONS,
au27-2t 19 Blackstone Street, Boston.

**AGENTS WANTED.**
**Only $5. Worth $500.**
**AGENTS WANTED.**

FOR DR. JENNINGS' WORK, the most popular and comprehensive book of the kind ever published—a thorough and exhaustive treatise on the
**Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Swine & Poultry,**
their Diseases and Remedies, their History and Varieties their Crossing and Breeding, the best Methods for their Feeding and General Management. An Invaluable guide for bringing stock to the highest degree of perfection and profit.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SELLING BOOK OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED.
Substantial Leather Binding; 1224 Pages; 222 Engravings. Price only $3.
A GOOD AGENT WANTED in every town; and no person will be encouraged to take it who is not by no considered capable of making at least $10 per day. Address
J. P. CROWE & SON,
au27-2t 109 Washington St., Boston.

**150,000 PEAR TREES.**

*Send* for my *Fall* Price List of *General Nursery Stock*, which is of the *Highest Quality* and *offered* at *very low prices*.
Address, F. L. PERRY, Canandaigua, N. Y
au27-2t

**Iron Cider Press Screws.**

THE CAST IRON SCREWS that we have sold for 35 years past, have always given entire satisfaction. These Screws are five feet in length and four inches in diameter, and are made rights and lefts.
Price $30.00 each, or $60.00 per pair.
WROUGHT IRON SCREWS, 3 feet long and 3 inches diameter, $30.00 each. Do. do. 4 feet long, 4 inches diameter, $40.00 each.
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & SON,
au27-8t 51 & 52 North Market St.

**Comer's Commercial College,**
**BOSTON.**

THIS INSTITUTION, during *thirty years past*, the whole time under the management of its present President, has steadily maintained its character for the thoroughness and practical usefulness of its instruction. That it is appreciated by the merchants of this and other cities, and that it possesses peculiar facilities for providing suitables

**EMPLOYMENT**

for its Graduates (male and female,) is evinced by the fact that they are to be found occupying high positions in all first class mercantile houses, while its ENGLISH, BUSINESS, &c., *ever* are engaged on every Railroad in the Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and its NAVIGATORS as Officers or in command all over the world.

During the summer Mr. Comer again visited the principal institutions for Commercial Education in EUROPE, and since his return has had the various Halls and Rooms refitted and refurnished, introducing every valuable modern appliance, in keeping with its reputation as

**MODEL INSTITUTION.**

There being NO CLASSES, students may enter at any time. Youth and persons whose early education has been neglected have superior advantages.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES.
CATALOGUES and Circulars, giving full information, with styles of HANDWRITING taught, and list of Mr. Comer's works on Penmanship, Book-keeping, Navigation, &c., may be had *free* by mail or at the College, 323 Washington Street, corner of West Street, Boston, where the public is respectfully invited to inspect the arrangements.
GEORGE B. COMER, A. M., President.
au27-2t

**The Leading Church Music Book**
OF THE SEASON.
**THE CHORAL TRIBUTE,**
**By L. O. EMERSON,**

The best Sacred Music Book ever written by the author. Entirely new. Choirs and Congregations are delighted with it. Price $1.50; $13.50 per dozen.
Sample copies sent postpaid on receipt of price.
au27-1t OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees.**
**FOR AUTUMN OF 1870.**

We invite the attention of Planters. and Dealers to our large and complete stock of
STANDARD AND DWARF FRUIT TREES.
GRAPE VINES AND SMALL FRUIT.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.
NEW & RARE FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.
Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues, sent prepaid on receipt of stamps, as follows:
No 1.—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c.
No. 3—Greenhouse, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale FREE.
ELWANGER & BARRY,
au20-1t* Rochester, N. Y.
Established 1840.

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**
Middlesex ss. Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of ELIZABETH HALL, late of Groton, in said County, deceased.
WHEREAS, certain instruments purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased and a codicil thereto, have been presented to said court for Probate by Daniel Needham of Groton, aforesaid, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named:
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.
And said petitioner, is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esq., Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
J. H. TYLER, Register.
au27-3t*

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**
Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate of HENRY UPHAM, late of Charlestown, in said county, deceased.
Greeting:
WHEREAS, ELBRIDGE GERRY HAWES, of "Cliftondale," in the town of Saugus, in the county of Essex, has presented to said court his petition praying that the Executors of the last will and testament of said Henry Upham may be authorized and required to convey to him a certain parcel of land situated in Boston, as described in the petition, according to the written agreement of said deceased.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.
And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week for three successive weeks in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least, before said court.
Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esq., Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
J. H. TYLER, Register.
au27-3t*

## New Advertisements.

**IMPROVED BLIND HINGE.**
**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.**

The cut represents a style of Blind Hinge the writer saw on some of the oldest and most interesting buildings in Germany. Introduced from thence into New York, they have to this date been mainly used there on all the best buildings. At the earnest solicitations of customers there, the subscribers started their manufacture. The article had been made by welding three different pieces of iron together. Procuring plate iron of a superior quality, the subscriber cuts out at a blow, a rougher, truer, and stronger hinge. The facility of their manufacture reduces materially their cost, which had heretofore hindered their general introduction. The price of the goods are now but little above the cost of the ordinary Blind Hinges used in New England. Their superiority is manifest. The Blind is rendered strong, is kept in position, will last as long again as with ordinary hinges, and never present the unsightly look from sagging down on the sill which prevents closing and catching. These goods are now introduced into the principal States of the Union, and any orders this month exceed $6,000 per pair. They should go into universal use. The attention of Architects and Builders is earnestly invited to the merits it has over other Blind Hinges, and they are asked to bring them into use in New England.
WASHBURN MANUFACTORY,
BLIND AND SASH MAKERS' SUPPLIES,
137 Congress St., Boston.

**A Choice & Undoubted Security.**
**7 PER CENT. GOLD**
**First Mortgage Bonds**
COUPON OR REGISTERED, AND FREE OF U. S. TAX.
ISSUED BY THE
**BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS**
—AND—
**Minnesota R. R. Co.**
A Limited Quantity still offered for sale at
**90 and Accrued Interest.**
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }

The greater part of the road is already completed, and the earnings from the completed portion, together with the present advanced condition and large earnings warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these Bonds to investors as, in every point, an undoubted security. These bonds have 50 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at no distant time to command a market price considerably above par, besides paying about 9 per cent., currency, interest in the meanwhile. U. S. Five-twenties, at present prices only return five per cent., and we regard the security equally safe.
**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
**No. 32 Wall Street, New York.**
**TOWER, GIDDINGS & TORREY,**
**BREWSTER, SWEET & CO**
**SPENCER, VILA & CO**
**JOGG BROS. & BATES,**
au27-4t BOSTON.

**The European War**

HAS raised the price of German and French Goods, here, and holders of American Woolens have advanced their prices. The proprietors of "OAK HALL" opened an early date, a heavy stock of *French Flannels, Cheviots, Tweeds, Tricots, Plaids, and Dragonals*, and a full line of prime *American Woolens*, from which they have made up a supply of
**FIRST CLASS GARMENTS,**
in latest styles, for Men, Youth, or Boys. They now offer these at very LOW RATES, and will sell at their notable moderate prices for 30 days, notwithstanding the rise in cost of all materials. In both price and quality, we cannot be competed with. Visitors to the city from the States, are invited to call at "OAK HALL," Boston, and allow us to verify our assertions.
**G. W. SIMMONS & SON,**
**32 to 38 North Street.**

**James Martin & Son,**
**TENT AND FLAG MAKERS.**
ALSO, TENTS TO LET.
au27-13ER **111 Commercial Street, Boston.**

**BAYSIDE SOAP LIQUID.**
**Your Neighbors Use It. Here's What They Say.**

An excellent cleanser, doing no harm to hands or cloth, saving in cost of soap, labor, wear and tear of clothes fully FIFTY PER CENT.
**Here's What the Proprietors Say.**
That it is an
**Absolutely Harmless**
**LIQUID SOAP,**
Free from Caustic Soda, Potash. Lime, Ammonia and such like materials, which doubtless saves much labor in washing, by destroying the skin, as well as the hands of the washer. This Liquid possesses every rare quality: it removes all smell from clothes that have been worn, baby linen, &c., leaving every garment as fresh and sweet as if just from a bleachery. Hand soaps as fresh and sweet as if just from a bleachery.
☞ **Buy one Can. If it does not come up to our statement we will refund the price.** ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
ALLEN & CO.,
jly16-13t **No. 35 Sudbury St., Boston.**

**THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR,**

AS MANUFACTURED BY THE
**LYNDEBORO GLASS CO.,**
Is Practically
**THE BEST Fruit Preserving JAR**
ON THE MARKET.
These facts are now attested by an experience of many years, and by the use of more than **4 1000,000 JARS!**
**4,000,000 MADE THIS SEASON!**
As enormous as this production is, it is all absorbed by the demand, which increases with the facilities for supply. The Jars manufactured by the LYNDEBORO GLASS CO. are of superior quality and strength, standing the severest tests of heating or boiling, and every Jar sold by them is
**WARRANTED.**
Offered to the Trade of Boston and New England, at the **Lowest Prices,** at their
**WAREHOUSE, 20 MILK ST., BOSTON.**
Please call and examine before purchasing. jly30-8t

PREPARE FOR STATE & COUNTY FAIRS
PATENT FOLDING EXHIBITION COOPS, for showing Poultry, &c. 1st Premium awarded, Paris Exposition, 1867. Poultry Societies, 1869. Price $6.00. County Rights For Sale. PATENTEE & MANUFACTURER In the U. S. & Canadas. Exhibitors etc. 25 Cents. DIRECTORY OF POULTRY.
ADDRESS G.E. CLEETON, NEW HAVEN, Ct.
aug20-4t

**For Sale,**
**100 BARREL HEADERS.**

NO FRUIT GROWER can afford to be without them. Apple barrels can be headed much better and faster by the old process.
Price $2.50. For sale by
A. & O. W. HEAD & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
au13-10t **35 North Market street, and 35 Clinton Street, Boston.**

**THE GREAT WEST.**
**WHERE TO SETTLE.**

HAVING spent several years in travelling through the West, I am prepared to furnish information in relation to the soil, climate, productions, and healthfulness of all the Western States. We can deliver a lecture descriptive of western scenes and resources, telling where to settle, &c. Terms moderate. *Satisfaction guaranteed.* Address REV. A. J. CUSHING,
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## The Poet's Corner.

### DO YOU!

Some people have only to lie on their backs,
And open their months as wide as they may,
And apricots, nectarines, peaches, by sacks,
Fall into them quite in the regular way.
For peaches and apricots—plums, perhaps!—
It may be the usual thing to do;
But why should they fall into lazy folks' laps?
I don't see why! Do you?

Yet men may have labored the whole of their lives
(Alas, 'tis certain too many must!)
To earn for their starving children and wives
A daily meal; though it be but a crust!
And that crust is almost as rare as a peach
To some poor strugglers—and not a few!
Why shouldn't there be a share for each?
I don't see why! Do you?

There are men who are rich, or are nobly born,
And they do strange things: but the world won't see.
To steal were an action mayhap they'd scorn—
Yet worse things than theft among crimes there be;
But in *this* world somehow they roam at large
(Though some one hereafter may get his due,)
And society closes its eyes to the charge.
I don't see why! Do you?

For, kennel'd in gutters, and roared in jail,
And left by us all in the slime,
With hunger's promptings—if others fail—
To drive them to sin and crime,
If the children of ignorance, poverty, vice,
The one course we leave them pursue,
They're punished by pitiless statutes precise.
I don't see why! Do you?

'Tis a very mad world, you must understand,
Where the lucky have all of the luck;
Those who don't want aid get a helping hand,
And those who are down are struck;
Where to toothless gums we give nuts galore,
To good grinders no nuts accrue;
Folks with naught get nothing—with plenty get more.
I don't see why! Do you?

## Ladies' Department.

### THE OUTWITTED FATHER.

PART. I.

"And so, sir, this is your decision?"
"Honor, father, forbids any other."
"Do you mean to say, sir, that you are gaged to the girl?"
"Not exactly. I await her decision."
"Then you have proposed?"
"I have, sir."
"And you have resolved to marry Miss Cameron, and not Miss Dashwood?"
"If Miss Cameron will accept me."
"Very well, sir, very well! This is your gratitude—this your filial duty! you self willed, ungrateful dog, in return for the trouble I've had with you—the efforts I've made to secure for you the best match in the country, here is a fine, handsome, dashing young woman, rich and belonging to one of the first families of the country, whom you throw aside for the sake of a pale face chit of a clergyman's daughter."
"Father!"
"Don't father me, sir—don't interrupt me—don't speak to me again! Get out of my sight! but remember! the day on which you marry Lena Cameron you will cease to be a son of mine. I'll disinherit you, sir, and leave all I have to the new orphan asylum!"

Such was the scene enacted in Squire Chester's parlor—a scene frequently presented upon the stage to sympathizing and delighted crowds—an irate father, portly, red faced and loud voiced, with his head on one side, coat tails, *a la* Pickwick, and eyes glaring wrathfully through gold rimmed spectacles, upon a handsome but undutiful son, bent upon wedding the object of his soul's idolatry against his father's wishes. Yet in this instance it was no mere acting but, on the part of each, serious and resolute determination.

To add to the dramatic effect, at the moment in which the Squire's last words were spoken, a fair, delicate looking girl, who was about entering the room, catching the sound of the angry voice, paused an instant with her hand on the door knob, as if hesitating whether to enter. And thus it happened that she heard her own name coupled with the threat already mentioned.

She turned then and glided softly up the stairs to her own room. Locking the door, she threw herself on a couch, and burying her face in the pillows, lay for a long time perfectly motionless. She did not weep, but when she at length arose her face was very, very pale, and her sweet blue eyes had a haggard look of suffering painful to witness in one so young.

Seating herself at the table, she drew towards her a writing-desk, and wrote as follows:

"DEAR COUSIN PHILIP,—Since our interview of yesterday, I have thought the matter over, and have come to the conclusion that it will be best that we should not marry. Do not blame me, do not question me, ever. I have reasons which I cannot explain, but act as I think will be best for us both. LENA."

"Where is Miss Cameron?" questioned Philip of the servant who handed him this note.

"Gone over to Elmwood, sir, to her aunt, Mrs. Page. I heard her say she should stay there until her return to the city in a few days."

An hour later Philip Chester was on his way to Elmwood. The path was lonely, leading through a sequestered wood, and he was consequently surprised when, at an abrupt turning, he came face to face with a young lady, very tall, very handsome, and attired in a rich riding habit and floating plume. Philip lifted his hat respectfully, and would have passed on, but the lady paused full in the path before him.

"Excuse me—you are Mr. Philip Chester."

He bowed.

"And I am Josephine Dashwood."

In his surprise he hardly knew what to say. "I did not know—I was not aware of Miss Dashwood's being in the neighborhood."

"I dare say not. You were expecting, perhaps, you and your honored father, to behold me for the first time at the residence of my uncle and guardian, Simon Walker, Esq. But you see I was too anxious to wait, so I concluded to run down for a day or two to Elmwood, on the strength of Mrs. Page being an old friend of mother. I wanted to see you, Mr. Chester."

"You do me honor," said Philip, puzzled in what manner to treat this frank avowal. The young lady meanwhile played with her horse's mane.

"I am glad of this accidental meeting," she resumed, "for I was just thinking how it would be possible to obtain a private interview."

Philip stared.

"I believe," she continued, coolly, "that there has been some arrangement made, concerning us by those two old—I mean by your much honored father and my highly respectable uncle—a little matrimonial scheme, if I am not mistaken. Very kind of them, doubtless, though it might have been kinder to have left us to choose for ourselves and be happy in our own way."

A faint gleam of hope began to dawn upon Philip.

"I want to tell you a secret, Mr. Chester. May I trust you?"

"If you will do me the honor," he replied, still coldly.

"Ah, I see you don't like me, but you will after awhile. This, then is my secret. I am in love—pray don't be alarmed—not with you."

"Thank you!" said he, almost involuntarily."

"With a very handsome, very clever, very worthy and deserving young man," resumed Miss Dashwood, with unmoved seriousness—but *poor*. And *you* are in love with one as equally perfect, but suffering under the same stigma."

She looked at him seriously now, with her dark eyes, and he met the gaze frankly.

"Now we understand each other," she said, resuming her former tone and manner; "and now we can act as seems best to us under the circumstances. It won't do to rebel openly against these two old fogies—beg their pardon—those wise and venerable old gentlemen; but we can manage quietly to circumvent them, and have our own way, can't we?"

"Perhaps you have found some plan to that effect?" said Philip, half amused and half interested.

"You shall hear," she answered. "I am told that your dear, delightful father admires 'dashing' ladies, wants a dashing daughter-in-law and mistress of his establishment. You will dine to-morrow at Elmwood. Be sure not to disappoint Mrs. Page, who knows all about it, and takes a tender and motherly interest in the affair. We will see whether the old gentleman is satisfied with his chosen daughter-in-law. But whatever occurs, your *role*, remember, is to be perfectly charmed. Will you accept your part Mr. Chester?"

Half laughing, half wondering, he agreed. And so they rode on together through the shadowy woodpath; Philip Chester liking his companion far better than he had previously thought possible of Miss Dashwood.

PART II.

Scene second, act first, transports us to the drawing-room, where sat that good lady Mrs. Page, in all the formal dignity of a country dinner dress, endeavoring to entertain some half dozen guests, of whom Squire Chester was one. Seated near an open window he was anxiously awaiting the appearance of Miss Dashwood, with a vague hope as to the effect which might thereby be produced upon his undutiful son. That self-willed young man lounged near, cheerfully conversing with a lady, while Lena Cameron, very pale and quiet, was bending over a bit of embroidery, with fingers that trembled a little, and eyes that were rarely uplifted.

Suddenly the sharp notes of a bugle pierced the ears of the assembled company.

"There is Joe!" said Mrs. Page. "I am glad that she is come, as now we can have dinner."

"Joe?" doubtfully inquired one of the lady guests.

The squire looked from the window, as invited, and beheld a figure in a man's hat and coat as he thought, and a woman's skirt dashing full speed up the avenue towards the house, with half a dozen dogs accompanying. Springing unassisted to the ground, she proceeded to unloosen the saddle and throw it to the ground; then walked several times around the horse, evidently examining into his condition, and discussing the same with the groom, who had now appeared.

If Squire Chester regarded this unexpected appearance of his son's chosen wife with any emotions of surprise or disappointment, he at least did not express it. On the contrary, he bowed and shook hands with true old school gallantry and courtesy, as that young lady presently entered the room, followed by two of the dogs aforesaid, to whom she whistled an encouragament to enter.

"Oh, my dear, the dogs!" remonstrated Mrs. Page, piteously; "we are not accustomed to have them in the drawing room."

"Dear me! not have dogs in the drawing room! Why, I have mine with me everywhere, and all over the house. Couldn't do without them, I declare. Like dogs, sir?" she inquired, with a pretty drawl, of her future father-in-law.

"Very much—in their proper place," the old gentleman felt constrained to say. To which Miss Dashwood replied with a just perceptible shrug of her graceful shoulder; and then they went into dinner.

"A turkey, if you, you," said she, "I never take fowl—it's only fit for invalids and babies; so insiped. I'll take roast beef, rare if you please, though I prefer steak and onions."

And besprinkling the gory slice with an abundance of cayenne sauce, Miss Dashwood commenced her repast, while the Squire turned away, his eyes meeting those of Lena Cameron, his wife's niece, who had been regarding these proceedings of the "dashing" young lady with an expression akin to horror. Poor child, she was not in the secret. But the Squire thought, as he looked at her, how very delicate and refined and lady like she appeared.

Miss Dashwood declined cherry, but accepted a little port instead—though expressing a preference for French brandy and water. It was quite the "style," now for ladies to prefer brandy. Indeed, some even professed a partiality for Bourbon, though for herself considered it inferior to brandy in point of taste and real refreshment; and the Squire felt provoked at the assiduity with which his son refilled the young lady's glass, and listened admiringly to all she said.

"Give us some music, Joe," said Mrs. Page, when they were again in the drawing-room. And the Squire, who was devoted to music, looked up and brightened. It was one of his favorite anticipations, of his son's wife playing to him, and soothing him in his after-dinner hours with the melodies he loved. And now he came up to the piano and stood expectant.

Miss Dashwood played a rattling prelude, and then suddenly broke into a bravura, which caused one lady to vacate her seat near the instrument. The Squire, undaunted, kept his post, until a hunter's song, with all the accompaniment of "horn, hound and rider halloo," overcame even his courtesy and he too retreated.

"Now, Lena, one of your favorites," said her aunt, quietly; and the girl sat down, and in a sweet, low, and somewhat plaintive voice, sang "Bonnie Doon," and "Annie Laurie."

"That's the music that I like," remarked Squire Chester to his hostess, *sotto voce*—"those charming old songs are worth all the modern fal-de-rals that have ever been written." And he looked thoughtfully at Miss Dashwood and then at Miss Cameron. Likewise he hearkened to the discourse now in progress.

"I do so doat on horses," observed the young lady. "I couldn't be happy under any circumstances, without at least two of my own—a rider and a hunter. I delight in hunting wherever it is to be had, and generally, on that account, pass my summers among the mountains, though deer are becoming very scarce, and woodcock almost as much so. I wish we had fox hunting here in England. I prefer novels where fox hunting comes in—'Guy Livingston,' for instance. What a splendid fellow he was, and what a humdrum country is ours, where there is hardly anything to amuse one except the theatres. If I had my way I should be an actress. Don't you think so, Mr. Chester?"

"Capital!" responded the young man, with emphasis, and a pleased, half amused and half earnest look, which didn't escape his watchful sire, though he might not understand it.

"He's a ninny!" was the mental reflection of the latter. What sort of a wife would such a woman make?" was his next involuntary thought, until it suddenly occured to him, with something like a shock, that this was really, after all, the woman he had chosen for his son's wife, for his daughter-in-law, for the mistress of his house and household. And again he looked at Lena, very kindly this time.

"You must see my Beelzebub," resumed Miss Dashwood, enthusiastically; "such a charming creature!—full of spirit, yet so tractable and affectionate, that I assure you, sir," addressing the Squire, "he'll walk into the breakfast room and drink out of your coffee cup at the table.

This assurance appeared to have no particular charm for Squire Chester, for he turned away with very little ceremony. Miss Dashwood went up stairs on some errand, and they heard her whistling as she crossed the hall.

"Philip," whispered the Squire, "I think we had better be going."

"Not yet, sir. Miss Dashwood is about to show me her new pistols; then she will teach me a new game of cards, and afterwards we're to go to the stables."

"To go where?"

"To the stables, sir, to look at the horses."

The Squire cast on him a look of concentrated indignation.

"Is that—is Miss Dashwood, or Joe, or whatever else she is called, a man or a woman?"

"The latter, I presume, sir. It is the fashion, now-a-days, you know, for dashing young women like her to adopt a masculine style in general. It sits well on Miss Joe—don't you think so, *sir*?"

"Miss Joe be——"

The old gentleman recollected himself in time. But he had seen enough of the dashing young Josephine, his old friend Simon Walker's niece; and very moody was he when he rode homeward that night.

"Philip," said he a day or two after, "I don't see the use of your going to Elmwood so often, now that Miss Dashwood is there."

"Why not, sir? I thought that you would like it."

"The truth is, I'm disappointed in Miss Dashwood. I can't approve of such a woman as a wife for any man save a horse dealer or circus rider. Especially I should not approve of her as the mistress of this house. I have no desire to see my drawing room turned into a dog kennel, or to have horses walking in and drinking out of my coffee cup. In fact," said the Squire, waxing warm, "I won't have my future daughter-in-law going about the house whistling, and odorous of brandy and cigars, too, I shouldn't wonder. I heard her say it was the fashion. Ugh!"

Philip was satisfied; the more so when, a week later, his father observed that little Lena would make as good a wife for him as he could get.

The wedding took place within six months, Miss Dashwood, herself a happy bride, was present, and the Squire wondered exceedingly at the great change and improvement wrought in her by the influence of marriage.

### UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE OVER ANIMALS.

The horse is like his driver, and the dog like his master. A nervous, timorous man is almost sure to have a skittish horse, shying at any thing, unsteady, and a runaway if he gets a chance. Many a sow is spoiled by lack of patience and quietness in the milker, and the amount of milk depends more upon the milker than the pasturage. If a man is afraid of a horse, the animal knows it before he goes into the stable. We have seen the most inoffensive cow in the herd actually wrought upon by the nervousness of a greenhorn son of Erin, as dexterously to plant her foot in his breast and send him rolling heels over head. A noisy, boisterous fellow about fattening stables will cause a serious loss in gain of flesh to the animals, so important is quiet to them when they are digesting their food.

## Biographical.

### DAVID CROCKETT.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Few men have reached Congress by a stranger road than the eccentric individual named at the head of this article. Some men have talked, others have written, others have fought themselves into Congress; but David Crockett *shot* himself thither. It was his wonderful skill as a marksman, and his daring as a bear hunter, which made him so popular in his district that when he chose to run for office he usually distanced all competitors. He could shoot a humming bird on the wing with a single ball. Seated upon the margin of a river, he would aim at a fish, and as soon as the crack of his rifle was heard, one of the little inmates of the stream would be seen struggling on the surface. He used to speak of his battered old rifle in words like these:

"She's a mighty rough old piece, but I love her; for she and I have seen hard times. She mighty seldom tells a lie. If I hold her right she always sends the ball where I tell her."

Shooting was not his only qualification. He had other gifts and graces calculated to win the favor of a frontier population; although it was his matchless skill with the rifle that first drew attention to him. He was an abundant relator of comic anecdotes, and an utterer of those eccentric remarks which are passed around, and form a large part of the common stock of wit in a country place. Forty or fifty years ago almost every newspaper that appeared had a story in it, in some odd corner, in which the name of David Crockett figured.

He was born in East Tennessee, in 1786, the youngest but one of the six sons of John Crockett, who by turns was farmer, miller and tavern keeper. This John Crockett was the son of an emigrant from the north of Ireland, who, after fighting with noted courage through the Revolutionary war, settled in East Tennessee. There he and his wife were murdered by the Creek Indians; one of their sons was wounded; and another was carried into captivity, and remained a prisoner with the Indians for seventeen years. John Crockett escaped, grew up, and in due time became the father of the famous David. When the boy was seven years old his father met with a misfortune which reduced him to utter poverty. A freshet swept away a new mill in which he had invested the savings of a life-time. It was carried off bodily, leaving not a wreck behind. The unfortunate proprietor then removed to another country, and opened a small tavern not far from the present city of Knoxville.

It happened one evening when David was twelve years of age, that an old Dutchman, a drover, put up at his father's tavern, having with him a drove of cattle. To this Dutchman John Crockett hired his son, as drover's boy, with the understanding that he was to help drive the cattle as far as Richmond, and then return. Away he went, and was soon in high favor with the Dutchman, from whon he learned those Dutch anecdotes and the brogue he afterwards employed with so much effect. He liked his master well enough, but after travelling for some weeks with the cattle, he became homesick. ran away, joined a wagoner bound for East Tennessee, and so reached home again.

The next winter his father sent him to school for the first time in his life; but before he had been to school one week, he had a fight with one of the scholars, in which he gained the victory, and beat his antagonist so severely that he dared not show himself in school again. So he played truant for several days; but discovering that his father had found him out, he thought it prudent to beat a retreat, and hired himself to another drover who was going to Virginia. Many were his adventures. His employer after entrusting him in various ways, turned him adrift many hundred miles from home with only four dollars. Then he joined a wagoner once more and soon found himself in Baltimore, where for the first time in his life, he saw a ship.

As he stood on the deck, gazing at the ship with open eyes and mouth, bewildered at the sight, one of the sailors accosted him and asked him if he would like to go to Liverpool. Forgetting his engagement with the wagoner, he joyfully consented and ran off to the wagon to get his clothes, although ten minutes before he did not know that there was such a thing as a ship in the world. The wagoner positively refused to let him go. Watching his chance however, he bundled up his clothes and started for the wharf; but [illegible] of a crowded street, he came full upon his master who collared him and brought him back.

Leaving his wagoner soon after, he started penniless to work his way home. First he worked awhile as a laborer, and, with the money thus earned, he travelled a few miles towards Tennessee. When his money was gone, he would stop and work again for the first farmer who wanted him. Once he bound himself as an apprentice to a hatter, for four years, and worked for him a few months, until the hatter failed, and he was homeless once more. At length, after two years absence, one winter evening he entered his father's tavern with his bundle, and asked permission to sit down and rest. No one knew him. His father, a somewhat infirm old man, was waiting upon his guests; his mother was cooking supper; and his sister was also at work about the house. He remained silent for an hour, when, supper being ready, he was asked to come to the table where light falling upon his face, his sister recognized him. The truant had a joyful welcome, and he kept the family late relating his adventures.

He now set to work in earnest to assist his old father, to whom he had not given much help or comfort hitherto. By six months hard work he paid one of his father's debts, which had caused the old man much anxiety. Then he worked six months more to cancel a note of thirty dollars which his father had given, and brought it to his father as a present. Next he went to work for sundry other months, until he had provided himself with a supply of decent clothes. He was now nearly twenty years of age, and being much mortified with his inability to read or write, he made a bargain with a Quaker schoolmaster, agreeing to work two days on the Quaker's farm for every three that he attended school. He picked up knowledge rapidly, and, after six months of this arrangement, he could read, write and cipher sufficiently for the ordinary purposes of life on the frontier.

The Creek war in 1813 summoned the yoemen of Tennessee to arms under Gen. Jackson. No young man of them all was prompter to take the field than David Crockett. He was in most of the principal engagements under Gen. Jackson, and if he ever obtained leave of absence he soon tired of the monotony of home and was off again for the army. He was the life of the camp. His merriment, his Dutch anecdotes, his wonderful shooting, his fortitude and courage, made him a universal favorite.

The war over he removed his little family one hundred and fifty miles to the west, and settled in the midst of a wilderness, forty miles distant from the nearest settlement. He built his cabin, dug his well, cleared his corn field, and lived the life of the pioneer in its perfection. His skill and courage in hunting the deer, the panther and the bear were wonderful indeed.

Years passed on. The country filled up with settlers. The fame of David Crockett as a hunter, story teller and general good fellow, spread far and wide, and at last he found himself elected to the Legislature. So popular was he in the Legislature that in 1824 he was set up as an anti-tariff candidate for Congress and was only beaten by two votes in a district of seventeen counties. At the next election he was a conspicuous personage, for his fame had preceded him, and he was perhaps the only genuine pioneer and backwoodsman that ever sat in Congress. He was a member four years, and would no doubt have been again elected if he had not differed with his old commander, President Jackson, on the removal of the Cherokees. He found at the next election that Andrew Jackson was too strong for him. He was defeated, and soon after joined in the movement started by Gen. Houston, which was designed to sever Texas from Mexico and annex it to the United States.

He was caught at length in a fort garrisoned by a hundred and forty Texans, when it was invested by a Mexican army of two thousand. Never was a place more valiantly defended. After ten days of conflict and starvation every man had perished except six, one of whom was Col. Crockett. These six heroes then surrendered to Santa Anna, the dastardly traitor and coward, who commanded the Mexican army. This base wretch, so far from being touched by the heroism of Col. Crockett, ordered him to be murdered, and the gallant pioneer fell pierced by a dozen swords.

This is the merest outline of a life so full of strange and romantic adventure, that if it could be truly and fully written, would attract universal attention, and be a permanent addition to our literature. It is a subject worthy of the pen of an Irving or a Cooper. —*New York Ledger.*

☞ Always do as the sun does—look at the bright side of everything. For, while it is just as cheap, it is three times as good for digestion.

### THE CHINESE WALL.

Since writing my last letter from the tower of Pingtu, which was forwarded *via* Pekin to Shanghai, by the kind Father Tumalia, who was returning from his mission in Paris, I have traversed over the side and ruins of the ancient outworks of the Chinese wall proper, as far as Suetschen, on the border of the desert of Kobi or Schamo; and through the aid of my kind friend and interpreter, Chung Wo, have collected much valuable information with regard to the object which led to the construction of these gigantic barriers, which, in defiance of modern engineering, still remain the great architectural wonders of the world, in comparison with which the pyramids and temples of Egypt are mere specks. This curtain wall varies in distance from the true wall from one mile to ten, and for engineering skill in the selection of defensible points, when we consider that the escalade was the only means by which the northern hordes of Mandschuri and Taisiggiand attempted its passage, it would have tasked the judgment of Todleben to have found a better line of defence. The material used for building the first or outer wall was kiln burnt brick, and its construction was evidently intended to cover the progress of the more substantial inner fortification of stone. According to the information derived from Father Ing Oo, a learned Bonse, of the Buddhist Seminary Jaaing Poo, the construction of the first wall of brick occupied a period of eight hundred years, during which 3,000,000 of workmen were constantly employed. Like the frontiersmen of America, they were obliged to combine the occupations of warrior, artisan, and possibly, agriculturist.

During its progress there were upwards of 2,000 forays and diversions, which must have greatly retarded the work. The inner or stone fortifications were commenced, according to the best authenticated accounts, about 1,800 years before the advent of our era, and with its completion, the temporary outworks of brick were probably abandoned as its line is through a country incapable of producing enough to supply the want of a garrison such as would be required for its defense. And the economy of the ancient Chinese government required that its military organization should be self supporting—the soldiers off duty engaged in the cultivation of the soil, or such mechanical employments as were adapted to the wants of the army. The existence of these two walls has led to the discrepancy in the relation of travellers—those who have visited it from the north and west contending that it is a structure of brick in a ruinous condition, and those through the empire, from the south, that it is built of stone, supremely grand in its architectural design, and in wonderful state of preservation, considering that it has withstood the assaults of time and the machinations of man to accomplish its destruction for at least 2,500 years since the last stone was laid.—*China Cor. Alta California.*

### HUSBAND'S LOVE.

If a woman has won a man's love through deceit and fraud it is but just punishment on her that she should be obliged to resort to all the miserable claptrap and gotten-up allurements that her anxious brain could devise to enable her to retain it. But for an honest woman and wife to resort to such a shift is pitiable. Indeed, it is contemptible! A fig for the love of *any* human being that must be fed with sugar plums, petted, caressed, and amused to keep it alive!—A spoiled man—and it is as easy to spoil a man as it is to breathe—is as much to be dreaded as a spring-starved bear. The "poor dear!" How very gentle and sweet and smiling and soothing you must be to it! No matter how your head aches, or every nerve twinges with neuralgia, or how tired and stupid you in your womanity may feel, you must be an angel of light to it, with your wings spread every moment, or else it will go off to some den of darkness to have its tired body soothed and its exhausted brain revived. And of course you are to blame. You see it, you cry a good deal, pray a little, imagine yourself an unfaithful, impatient wife, the chief sinner, the thief that ought to be on the cross. What would you not sacrifice to regain the priceless—a husband's imperishable love"—a man's undying devotion! Oh! give the stuff a fling out of the window, and turn eyes into daggers! There don't you feel better now? *I* do.—*M. A. E. W. in Hearth and Home.*

### INVOCATION.

BY MRS. EMMA SCARR LEDSHAM.

O Son of God! O Christ! who never scorned
The meanest of thine humble followers,
Bless [illegible] voice,
That the inhabitants of earth may hear
The strains outgushing from a soul which holds
Within itself the sorrows of a world.
O truthful, earnest, faithful, loving Christ!
The seed of thy betrayer has increased;
Ten thousand Judases now sell thy blood.
I see thee crucified afresh each day,
In other forms than thine, and oh, I see
How the sharp thorns that wreathed thy martyr brow
Now lacerate thy true disciples' hearts.
Thy sacred name is put to uses vile;
Deception, Superstition, Tyranny
Make it the stepping-stone to lustful power;
And many, robed in vesture of the Lamb,
Are in their secret nature ravening wolves.
O smite us quickly with the rod of Truth!
Make clear our vision; let us not become
Revealed unto ourselves as unto thee.
Then Vice, appalled before her own misdeeds,
Shall sink, dissolved in penitential tears;
Then Virtue, blazing like the noonday sun,
Shall reign the empress of the Universe,
And all shall be delight that now is pain.

### CHARLES DICKENS AND THE LAWYERS.

The great novelist wrote not for one class only, but for all classes, and lawyers as well as other persons read his works. A late eminent judge described the pleasure and profit he derived from the perusal of a new Waverley, and a host of living lawyers will gratefully acknowledge how greatly they have been refreshed and delighted by an hour with Boz. In his youth Mr. Dickens was for a short time in a solicitor's office, but happily soon turned back on the law and devoted himself to literature. He has left us a whole gallery of legal caricatures. We have the wonderful trial of "Bardell *vs.* Pickwick," introducing the fussy Buzfuz, and that rare phenomenon, a modest junior. In the same book we have the smart Dodson and Fogg, the excellent Mr. Perker, and the solicitor to the Wellers. In *Bleak House* we have the great Chancery suit of "Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce," with graphic descriptions of the court, of the lawyers engaged in the suit, of the shrewd solicitor of the Dedlock family, and of the poor law writer. In the *Old Curiosity Shop* we have Sampson Brass, the masculine Sally Brass, and the mirth provoking Dick Swiveller. In *Great Expectations* we have that wonderful character, Wimmick, and his self conceived employer, the Old Bailey attorney. We need not add to the list. If sometimes Mr. Dickens appears bitter to lawyers, we must remember how he hated double dealing, and we may be grateful to him for his exposure of the meanness and rascality of the black sheep of the profession. Besides, Mr. Dickens could appreciate a good lawyer as well as a good parson or a good merchant. It would have been strange if he had been otherwise, for he was on intimate terms with very many of our profession. Dickens was the intimate companion of Talfourd, and the old, tried, and trusty friend of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.—*Law Journal.*

### THE LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

What are half the crimes in the world committed for? What brings into action the best virtues? The desire of possessing. Of possessing what? Not mere money, but every species of the beautiful which money can purchase. A man lies hid in a little, dirty, smoky room, for twenty years of his life, and sums up as many columns of figures as would reach round half the earth if they were laid at length. He gets rich. What does he do with his riches? He buys a large, well proportioned house; in the arrangement of his furniture he gratifies himself with all the beauties which splendid colors, regular figures and smooth surfaces can convey; he has the beauties of variety and association in his grounds; the cup out of which he drinks his tea is adorned with beautiful figures; the chair in which he sits is covered with smooth, shining leather, his tablecloth is of the most beautiful damask, mirrors reflect the light from every quarter of the room; pictures of the best masters feed his eyes with all the beauties of imagination. A million of human creatures are employed in this country in ministering to this feeling of the beautiful. It is only a barbarous, ignorant people that can ever be occupied by the necessities of life alone. If to eat, and to drink, and to be warm, were the only passions of our mind, we should all be what the lowest of us all are at this day. The love of the beautiful calls man to fresh exertions, and awakens him to a more noble life; and the glory of it is, that as painters imitate, and poets sing, and sculptors carve, and architects rear up the gorgeous trophies of their skill—as everything becomes beautiful, and orderly, and magnificent—the activity of the mind rises to still greater and to better objects.

### THE NEEDLE GUN.

The following account of this arm is furnished to the Chicago *Tribune*:

1. The range of the needle gun is from 1,200 to 1,400 yards.

2. The movements of loading are executed with the right hand, as follows: An upward stroke with the palm of the right hand against the chamber knob opens the breech, the cartridge is inserted into the cavity of the barrel, a push forward and a downward stroke of the chamber knob with the right hand close the breech and another push on the needle chamber (with its spiral spring) completes the loading, and the rifle is ready for "Fire." During the whole movement the gun is held with the left hand at a "ready."

3. The gun is never loaded or reloaded while at "aim," simply because it is impossible to do so.

4. The powder is not ignited at the rear end of the cartridge, but next to the ball, where the igniting matter is placed in a kind of socket of papiermache; and this is what gives more power to the ball, the powder burning from the front to the rear.

5. The cartridge is made up, ball in front, ball socket with igniting matter, powder. The shape of the ball resembles the shape of a cucumber, and is called lead (*lang blei.*)

6. The recoil of the gun is only felt when it becomes very much heated and the air chamber filled with the refuse of powder. When clean, no recoil is felt at all.

In case the needle should break, or bend, or otherwise become useless, a new one can be inserted in less than five seconds; each soldier carries an extra supply of about six needles.

It is not much the superiority of the needle gun over other breech loaders, which has secured, and, in all probability, will in the present struggle secure success to the Prussian army, as it is the thorough education of each individual soldier, and his perfect familiarity with his weapon.

The needle gun was first used in Prussia in 1848 and 1849, in Baden and Schleswig, and not being deemed effective without an entire change of tactics, and especially of skirmish instruction, was almost condemned.

The Prussian army has but one calibre for all small arms, so that infantry or sharp shooters can be supplied with carbine cartridge wagon.

### WASHINGTON'S WATCH.

Washington, at his betrothal to Mrs. Custis, presented her with a handsome gold watch, which is now in Newburg, New York, and an effort is being made by the citizens to purchase the interesting old relic and deposit it at Washington's headquarters in that city. The price asked for it is only $1,000. It was given by Mrs. Washington to Mrs. Halyburton, her niece, and the mother of Judge James D. Halyburton, of Virginia. The saddest part of its history is that it is now thrown on the market for sale, as one of the results to its owners, the family of Judge Halyburton, of the fortunes of the late war, which stripped so many of our southern countrymen of their possessions. The watch bears the name of its maker, "Barwie, London, No. 743." It is the old fashioned "bull's eye" pattern, reduced in thickness to neat lady's style. The gold case is inlaid with white enamel around the edge of back and face. The watch is in its original case, and accompanied by its original key. The letters of the name "Martha Custis" are marked on the dial plate, one letter just outside of each of the figures indicating the hours. The watch is now one hundred and twelve years old. A day or two ago it was "wound up," and ticked as of "ye olden time," but it marked the hours slowly, reminding one of a brave old heart beating on beyond its fourscore and ten.

### A YANKEE'S SECRET REVENGE ON A YANKEE.

The Plymouth *Memorial and Rock* gives currency to a most reliable story, illustrative of the sweet revenge which a return of good for evil sometimes affords, even when the opportunity is long deferred. It seems that one of the most industrious citizens of Plymouth, who rarely leaves his anvil, bethought him to visit the Duxbury cable celebration with his family. On driving through the open bars of a field, where his horse had been hitched an hour or two without care or feed, he was charged seventy-five cents by the owner of the field. On the day of the monument celebration in Plymouth, the Duxbury man visited Plymouth with horse, carriage and lady. The quick eyed son of Vulcan descried him shortly and took him in to dinner, with the lady, opened his sitting room for their accommodation, stabled and fed his horse with a cheerfulness and hearty alacrity that surprised the Duxbury man. On preparing to leave, he asked, "How much to pay?" "Oh nothing! nothing at all," was the reply; "you are welcome! only don't charge me *seventy-five cents* for hitching my horse in a fence when I come to Duxbury again, as I am obliged to work for my living." "Miles Standish" went off with a long, thoughful face, probably a wiser if not a better man.

☞ To the honor, to the eternal honor of woman be it stated, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is to them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from love, honor, innocence and religion. The voice of pleasure or of power, many pass by unheeded; but the voice of affliction—never! The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying—the vigils of the dead—the altars of religion, never missed the presence or the sympathies of woman. Timid though she be, and so delicate that the "winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her," on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a preternatural courage, which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmur nor regret; and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even unto death itself.—*Balfour.*

☞ With respect to Mr. Dickens's family it may be news to many to hear that he had ten children (eight of whom are living), namely, two daughters and eight sons. Of the sons, one is in the Royal Navy, and now stationed at Valparaiso, one in India, and two sheep farming in Australia, near Melbourne. The youngest of the sons is at college, and the eldest is now conductor of All the Year Round. Of the daughters one is married to Charles Collins, brother of Wilkie Collins. She is the heroine of Millais's famous painting of the "Black Brunswicker." The unmarried daughter, like Miss Thackeray, is a novelist of more than average talent, her best known works being "Aunt Margaret's Troubles," "Mabel's Progress," and "Veronica." The best and largest photographs of Dickens were taken in America, and a large supply of them has been sent to England.

☞ I know of an instance where a fashionable dressmaker in New York urged an economical young girl, about to be married, to buy of her a costly trousseau, or wedding outfit. "But I have not the money," said the maiden. "No matter," said the complaisant tempter, "I will wait for years and send in the bill to your husband by degrees. Many ladies do it." Fancy the position of a pure young girl, wishing innocently to make herself beautiful in the eyes of her husband, and persuaded to go into his house with a trick like this upon her conscience. Yet it grows directly out of the whole theory of life which is preached to many women—that all they seek must be won by indirect manœuvres, and not by straightforward living.—*Correspondence Woman's Journal.*

☞ No Arab is ever curious. Curiosity with all eastern nations is considered unmanly. No Arab will stop in the street, or turn his head round to listen to the talk of bystanders. No Arab will dance, play on an instrument, or indulge in cards or any game of chance since games of chance are forbidden by the Koran. Never, moreover, invite an Arab to take a walk with you for pleasure.

☞ I have come to the conclusion, if man or woman, either, wishes to realize the full power of personal beauty, it must be by cherishing noble hopes and purposes; by having something to do, and something to live for, which is worthy of humanity, and which, by expanding the capacities of the soul, gives expansion and symmetry to the body which contains it.—*Professor Upham.*

☞ It is one thing to dream of a godly character, a heroic service and a redeemed immortality, but it is quite another and a different thing to keep one's self unspotted from the world, to fight the fight of faith, and by patient continuance in well doing, lay hold on eternal life.

THE CONSEQUENCES. A Californian fixed up some tempting rat poison which proved efficacious. Some hogs ate up the rats and died also. Then some Chinamen "utilitised" the hogs carcasses, and they were very sick but will recover. Thus do the consequences of a trivial act spread abroad.

REPENT NOW. Rabbi Eliezer said to his disciples: "Turn to God one day before your death." But how can a man," replied they, "know the day of his death?" "True," said Eliezer; "therefore you should turn to God *to-day*; perhaps you may die to-morrow. Thus every day will be spent in returning."

## Domestic Economy.

### VALUABLE RECIPES.

ICE CREAM IN THE COUNTRY. Scald two quarts of fresh milk—if a little cream be added all the better. Stir well to keep from burning; beat up four to eight eggs, according to convenience, and pour the scalding milk on the eggs, stirring well; when cold add sugar and flavor to suit the taste; pour the cold contents into a deep tin pail or can, holding about three quarts, put on the cover and set in an ordinary wooden pail; pound up the ice to the size of hens' eggs and less, pack it around the tin can, mixing in about one pint of salt; pack this till it reaches nearly the top of the can containing the mixture to be frozen, but be careful none enters it; now move the pail by means of the bail, lifting the cover occasionally to scrape off the frozen cream on the inside, so that other portions may come in contact with the freezing surface.

From fifteen to twenty minutes will be sufficient, and the dish may be served up at once, or set away, without removing from the wooden pail, in a cool place for several hours, covered with a flannel cloth.—MRS. KATE SMITH, *in Germantown Telegraph.*

### ALONE.

O sharpest grief which few can know,
Surpassing all the sting of death,
By time untamed, thou still dost grow
As life seeks out the downward path.

He feels thy presence in whose breast
All night the festive lamps have burned,
Who calls for some to share the feast,
And finds his invitation spurned.

Who sees the morning blank and gray,
Startle each pane with shivering light,
To mock him with a sunless day,
Who turneth from a songless night.

He feels a summons in the air;
"The night," he saith, "is wholly gone;
The world awakes, but I must fare
For evermore alone, alone."

### HADN'T JINED 'EM YET.

We heard a good thing recently that every member of the Free and Accepted Masons will be apt to have a good laugh over, and for that we send it out on its travels:

A rather verdant young man, whose features exhibited every symptom of having been slightly tinged with the emerald, lately entered a jewelry store in New York, and gazing earnestly into the show case, remarked:

"You've got a heap of mighty pretty breast-pins thar, mister; what mought you tax for 'em?"

"What sort of a pin would you like to look at?" inquired the merchant.

"Well, I dunno!" said the visitor, pointing to a plain Masonic pin, (the compass and square) "how much is that yere?"

"Five dollars only, sir," was the reply. "It's a very fine pin, eighteen